"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,975—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th Feb.
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.L. VICTORIA	2388	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
				Tuesday 6 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	28th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B. L. ROME	5545	1200	A. H. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L. „ VICTORIA	2388	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

22nd February	8th March	19th April
	22nd „	3rd May
	5th April	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bontinger	4,070	750	1st April. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, viâ St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE (extra)	G Covacich	2,263		15th Feb. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,233	500	22nd „
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 6, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	Swan	3190	About 18th Feb.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd. Feb. 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 11th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 12th February, at 11 a.m. or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bucreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 16th February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co,
Liverpool..... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co,
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
E. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1893. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th „
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th „
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	13th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 7, 1893. Agents.

IDEAL FELT TOOTH BRUSH.
"IDEAL" IN NAME.
NATURE & RESULTS.

RECOMMENDED BY PROMINENT Dentists everywhere. Dr. T. B. Arnold, of New York, writes :—
"It has no equal for polishing the Teeth and hardening the Gums."
It not only cleanses and polishes the Teeth but imparts to them a Brilliancy attained by no other Method.
Price, Holder with 1 dozen Pads, Re. 1-8.
SOLE AGENTS :
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MADAME WALDT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
LADY DENTIST
GUARANTEES for all her manipulations; to treat and permanently fill DECAYED TEETH; to extract painlessly and to fit the finest Artificial TEETH.
SPECIAL PRIVATE OPERATION ROOM FOR NATIVE LADIES.
58, HORNBY ROW, 2ND FLOOR,
Near the English Hotel.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

TREACHER & Co.'s reputation in India and in Europe, as producers of a really good "Trichy" Cheroot, has long been ahead of that of any of their numerous competitors and they have no hesitation in saying that their Cigars still stand unrivalled. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of the Tobacco, in manufacture and in storeage, and the Company's constituents may rest assured that all that care and experience can suggest will be done to give them a really High Class Cheroot.

PRICES.

Per box of 100.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot Shape, without straw	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar Shape	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Gem Muster, Cigar Shape	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Dindigul, Cheroot Shape, with straw	2 4	2 8
Treacher's Muster, slightly barrel-shaped	2 2	2 6
Treacher's Club Muster, Cigar Shape	3 0	3 6

Meerschaum, Briar, and other Pipes in Great Variety.

TOBACCOS. CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

REMOVED

from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.

THACKER & CO., LD.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.
WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.
All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.
We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRICKET BATS and Balls of all Prices. Guaranteed best English-make. Prices on Application.
MADON, SONS & CO., TENNIS BALLS AND BATS. FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MASONIC BALL.

EVERY ITEM FOR EVENING DRESS, AT THORPE & CO.'S.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-12 Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HANDKFS.
From Rs. 2 Each.

MASONIC APRONS, COLLARS, CUFFS, JEWELS, &c., FOR ALL DEGREES, KEPT IN STOCK.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGH AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the [illegible] Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square [illegible] ported into India, which places them fa[illegible] tition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and [illegible] which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SO[illegible]
Command a Larger [illegible] than any other ma[illegible] Pianofortes

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEH[illegible]
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMMENSE SALE! LARGE DEMAND!!

NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.

170, Shaik Memon Street. {F. S. MADON & CO.,} Bombay.

STOCK TAKING CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
LAMPS—TABLE, BRACKET, OR HANGING.
FAIRY LIGHTS.
CROCKERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
CAMP FURNITURE,
ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.
BRONZE VASES AND ORNAMENTS.
ALBUMS, PHOTO FRAMES, WRITING DESKS,
AND PORTFOLIOS, &C., &C.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE, SPIRIT, GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above-mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any-one who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM

IS a purely Vegetable Preparation, highly recommended for the immediate relief of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 8 and Re. 1 per Bottle.

CHEMISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., {DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON FETE
AT
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,
AT 5 P.M.
TO-DAY.
IN AID OF
THE BAI AWABAI BHOWNUGGREE HOME FOR NURSES.
MUSICAL RIDE AND TENT-PEGGING
By the Governor's Body-Guard.
TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND will be IN ATTENDANCE.
ADMISSION: Rs. 5.
Tickets to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., and THACKER & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.
MOST WOR. BRO. JAMES W. SMITH,
AND THE
DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER IN CHARGE OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, BOMBAY, E.C.,
WOR. BRO. H. WYNFORD BARROW,
TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
TO-NIGHT.
MASONS AND NON-MASONS, Rs. 10, GENTLEMAN AND LADY.
LADY'S TICKET, Rs. 5 EACH.
Applications to be made to
Bro. H. J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary,
Nesbit Road, Byculla.

(NEA... BOWER,
NEVE...
WORK...
LIC an ENTE...
the DELIGHTS ...
It was the SENS...
in PARIS, as it will be t...
The EMBODIMENT of all that is ... LUXURIOUS, NOVEL and CHARMING. ONCE SEEN, will NEVER FADE from the MEMORY.
The most FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT EVER SEEN in the EAST.
A DREAM of COLOUR. SCENES of UNPARALLED BEAUTY and SPLENDOUR. A PERFECT PALACE of DELIGHT.
BEYOND DOUBT the MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOW the WORLD HAS EVER WITNESSED.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
FROM 5 TILL 11.
ADMISSION:—Re. 1.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., are APPOINTED SECRETARIES and AGENTS of the above Company in the place and stead of Messrs. SADANAND BALKRISTNA and Co., who have resigned.
The Directors have resolved to borrow a sum of Rupees 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company and for paying off the old Debentures and other Debts of the Company and to raise such amount by the issue of New Debentures of Rs. 100 each repayable on the 30th day of June, 1897, or earlier at the option of the Company, and bearing interest at 9 per cent per annum payable half yearly.
Debentures of the value of Rupees ONE LAC have already been subscribed, and for the present Debentures of the value of Rs. 25,000 are available for subscription by the Public.
Applications for Debentures should be made to the undersigned on or before the end of February 1893.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, The Maharani Ice Co., Ld.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the Property and Credits of POOTLABAI, widow of KASSINATH ATMARAMJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
SHAMRAO KASSINATH..... Petitioner.
WHEREAS by an Order made in the above Petition on the 22nd day of October, 1892, it was ordered that the said Shamrao Kassinath should pay to his Attorney, Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, the sum of Rs. 312-12-0, being the amount of his taxed costs, and that the said Shamrao Kassinath should pay the costs of and incidental to the Summons and the Order; and whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 19th day of December, 1892, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the Petitioner Shamrao Kassinath, as the Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Property and Credits of Pootlabai, widow of Kassinath Atmaram, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that the undivided one-third part or share belonging to Shamrao Kassinath, as the Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Property and Credits of Pootlabai, widow of Kassinath Atmaramji, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or Oart, known by the name of Gaiwady, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow hereditaments and premises with the outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mahim, on the Mahim or Lady Jamsedji Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6738 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 488, New No. 4318, old Survey No. 272, and New Survey No. 1430, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, under Ward No. 4186 and 4187, and Street No. 547 and 548, and bounded on the East by the said Mahim or Lady Jamsedji Road, on the West by the Oart of Simmon Valies, on the North by the Oart of Ballia Pandu, and on the South by the Oart of P. M. D'Silva.
Now it is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1893, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the Afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Petitioner Shamrao Kassinath as such Administrator as aforesaid in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Order and Costs.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Petitioner as such administrator as aforesaid to the same or to any interest therein.
Should the said Petitioner Shamrao Kassinath as such Administrator have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.
The abovementioned Petitioner's Attorney Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, has not obtained permission to bid at the Sale.
Of the price of the Property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth Day after the Sale.
The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
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VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1893.

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TOM. LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.
RACE DAYS:—
SATURDAY, 25th February, 1893. | THURSDAY, 2nd March.
TUESDAY, 28th do. | SATURDAY, 4th March.
NOTE—Subscription Books are in circulation, but should Gentlemen not have the opportunity to see them and wish to subscribe will please send their names and intimate the amount they wish to subscribe to the SECRETARY, Sleater Road, Tardeo.

NOTICE.
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VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le File D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
AT 4-30 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1893, Messrs. PINTO and Co. are instructed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the Bungalow with outhouses standing on land, admeasuring 14,000 square yards or thereabouts, the property of Mr. J. SIMONS, situate in the Taluqaat Limits, Igatpuri Taluka, Nasik District, bounded as follows

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,040
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	960
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3 1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	19 7
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	In liqn.
Silver Share ...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 1,766	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 74	270 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	4,000	100	100	10	94
Bapty Brothers	8,625	200	135	18	42
Bezar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance.....	600	2,500	2,000	75	1,200
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,075 xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	800	800	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	400	Rs. 25	365
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	180	140	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		800	5 pr. ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Gayner & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co. ...	14,000	200	175	div 23½	305
Kurrachee Landing	600	800	300	20	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	180	180	Nil.	31
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Government Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	447½
Prince of Wales Piers'n.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	180	...	20
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100		60
Southwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,500	500	all	60	877½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	70
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	{ 200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955 x
Apollo	750	00'2	2,200	20	205
Bellary	167	00'1	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	350	32½ pr. ct.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	250
Brenfa Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	300	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	16	150
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	220
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	290 w.d
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	...	130	1,400
Fort	515	28500	2,500	Rs. 35	135
French	300	500	all	100	875
Harvey and Sabapathy...	450	800	500	50	480 475x
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	50	127½
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	32½	435
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld....	300	500	500	7½ pr. ct.	130
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 25	85
Mofussil Co....	3,125	400	400	40	100
Munmar Mills ...	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	440
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	260
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	585
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs35 dvd	1232
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	390
Seesoon	300	600	600	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	400	25	600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,375 x d 500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills.....	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	237½
Umarkot	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian...	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371		all	9 per ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	600	600	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom.
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India...	1,000	500	500	40	1,080
Colaba Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	690 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	545
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co., Ld.....	4,608	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	600	600	Rs. 30	435
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	25 640
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
mperial Cotton ndian Manfg.	900	500	500	...	385
James Greaves	1,100	900	1,000	Rs.	1,000
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	690 w.d.
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	340
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,800	12½	210
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	40	885
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1800 xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co. Ld.	400	250	250	30	685
Khatao Meekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	720
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 20	540
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15 pr. ct.	175
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	715
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	50	990
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga	2,400	500	500	Nil	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	Rs. 70	1,495
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	6	137½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,50	108	100	70	1,325 xd.
Madura Mills...	7,778	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	par.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	525
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	455
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Seesoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,075
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sconderdas	750	2,000	1,000	0	1,300
Southern India	1,080	500	500	1yr. rs. 60	650
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	Nil	170
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,380	250	250	12½	310
Star of India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	250
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
Venkatesh Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	900	500	900	15	690
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	25	800
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	375
adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	675
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	740 61

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	15-1
China Leaf	,,	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-8 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-3 ,,
Australia do.	,,	25-12 ,,
Portugal do.	,,	25-13 ,,
English Sovereigns	,,	15-8
Do. Dragons	,,	15-7
Rue Silver 17 Bottarees	,,	108-4
Do. 16 do.	,,	105-11
Quarter Dollars	,,	220 Nominal.
Shillings do.	,,	225 ,,
Five Francs	,,	200 ,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Afternoon Fete, Government House, Parel, 5 p.m.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmee.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Lendoura (s). from Calcutta. Jan. 18, and Virawal (s), Calcutta, Jan. 24.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hoseine (s), for Jedda, &c., Carthaze, (s), China, &c., R. Rubatino (s), Geneva, and Lindesfarne (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Aldgate entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The barque Wave Queen and the s.s. R. Rubattino left the dock yesterday.

SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S WALKESHWUR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of January, 1893, was 917,.of these 402 were new admissions. The average daily attendance was 35.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.—This Institution celebrates its tenth anniversary to-day. There will be a theatrical entertainment at the Novelty Theatre by some Portuguese ladies and gentlemen amateurs.

A NEW WALL CALENDAR.—Messrs. Wilmot and Co., general commission agents, have just issued an excellent illustrated wall calendar for this year.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar and the East Ports of Africa, per extra s.s. Wisman, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Friday, the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s.s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 11th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Laseyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, the 11th instant.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Lakshman Vishnu, late Kulkarni of the villages of Kapurvadi and Galimkhani, taluka Nagar, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the B. V. R. will perform the following programme at the Secretariat, at 5 p.m. to-day, :—

March.....	Volunteer	.....	Metra
Overture.....	Bohemian Girls.....	.....	Balfe.
Valse.....	Braganza.....	.....	Godfrey,
Little.....	Flatterer.....	.....	Ellenberg.
Potpourri	Musical Illussion	.....	Curth.
Quadrille.....	Grand Duchess.....	.....	Offenbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST COOLY WOMAN.—Futteh Mahomed Badoo, residing at Grant Road, reported to the police that his wife, Sangelbai, gave a female cooly, in the Prince's Dock, on the 8th instant, a carpet bag, containing a copper kettle, a few pieces of wearing apparel, and Rs. 3-4 in cash, but on her way to Grant Road, missed the woman about Dongri Street.

LOST ORNAMENTS.—Commander Brownlow, of the Indian Marine, reported to the police, that his wife dropped a gold wristlet, at 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 8th instant, somewhere between the Yacht Club and the Apollo Hotel. The owner is prepared to give a reward to the finder if he returns the wristlet.—Nemchand Jetha, residing at Khoja Street, reported to the police, the loss of a pair of silver "todas," valued at Rs. 132, somewhere, while out on business at different shops and places in the city, on the 7th instant.

DEATH FROM ARSENIC.—An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, touching the death of Abdoola, aged four years, son of Zahi-ul-Samat Khan. On the 24th ultimo, the deceased was playing outside his house, and in the afternoon his father saw him return home with a piece of some white substance. The child partook of a small bit of the substance, and was suddenly taken ill. He was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. Dr. Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, who examined the contents of the stomach, found arsenic there. The parents of the child could not ascertain as to how he came by that substance. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused from arsenic, but how and by whom it was administered there was no evidence before the jury.

A WARNING TO SERVANTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Leask, of the Bombay Municipality, charged Dama Vardappa, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Soundy and Co. with throwing dirty water into a public street, and thereby committing an offence, under Section 372 of the Bombay Municipal Act. On Monday, the 6th inst, Constable Noel, a lady, and a policeman were passing by the Elphinstone Circle, when the accused threw dirty water into the street from an upper floor of a house. The water, which was said to be very filthy, fell on the constable and the lady, who had a child in her arms, and their clothes were spoiled. The accused denied the charge, and said that the water had been thrown out by another servant, named Foolta, who, in the presence of his master and a gentleman of the Bank of Bengal, admitted that he had thrown out washings of red-brick. The Magistrate disbelieved the defence, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 6.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE SHIRAVUTI.—The adjourned inquest, touching the death of Shaikh Ebraham Mahomed Jaffer, who died at the Gooldas Tejpal Hospital, on Sunday last, was resumed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, yesterday, at the Hospital. The deceased was a stoker on board the *s. s.* Sheravuti. In consequence of the scalding he received from the bursting of a boiler pipe he was removed to the Hospital, where he died a short time after. Mr. Alfred William Seabrooke, an engineer surveyor to the Port of Bombay, deposed that it was a part of his duty to inspect the boilers of steamers in the port. On the 18th of July last he had examined the boiler of the *s. s.* Shiravuti. It then being in first-class order he gave a certificate to remain in force for twelve months. He had examined the brass tube before the inquest. It came out of the boiler of the *s. s.* Shiravuti. It had given way at one end. The pipe appeared to be of good material. He could only account for its giving way by a hole being penetrated in it at the time of cleaning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by scalds, which he received by the giving way of a boiler tube on board the Shiravuti.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Jugjeewan Girdhar again appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust, preferred against him by Madhavjee Amarchand. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended the accused. The complainant and the accused, a goldsmith, are related to each other. The complainant entrusted the accused with seventeen tolas of gold, and directed him to make some ornaments of it. The latter passed a receipt for the gold, which was made over to him in the presence of several witnesses. The accused, subsequently, denied having received the gold. On the case being proved, the Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or, in default, to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for two months. His Worship also ordered that the fine, if paid, be made over to the complainant as compensation.

BOMBAY RACES, 1893.

HANDICAP.

THE TURF CLUB CUP, R. C. AND A. STRAIGHT.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Turkish Flag	10 3	Exchange	7 12
Venture	9 2	Dutchman	7 10
Merrily	9 0	Silver King	7 8
Brown Bee.....	8 11	Claymore	7 7
Tenebrouse	8 8	Connemara	7 5
Red Gold	8 7	Presentiment	7 4
Alert	8 5	Sultan II.....	7 4
Artist	8 2	Tigris	7 2
Vendetta	8 1	Shamtave	7 0
St. Kildare.....	7 13		

Should the top weight not accept, the handicap to be raised 5 lbs. all round.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

IT is stated that the police officers detailed for the special duty of affording protection to Major Le Caron have recently had increased anxiety as to the safety of their charge.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TEBACHEE & Co., Bombay.

A RAILWAY-PASSENGER IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Chandbibi, a Mahomedan girl, about sixteen years of age, was brought up on remand, and charged by Constable Munshi of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with travelling from Ahmedabad to Bombay, without a ticket. On Wednesday morning the accused came to Bombay from Ahmedabad by the passenger train, and alighted at the Churney Road station. The ticket-collector demanded her ticket, but as she could not produce it, she was detained by the Railway Police.

She was charged before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday. The accused, in her defence, stated that she obtained a ticket, and got into the train at Ahmedabad. She got down for a few minutes at Baroda station, where she dropped her ticket, and continued her journey as far as Bombay, not knowing that she had lost it. The railway constable informed the Magistrate that the accused had no money, and appeared to be a beggar. The Magistrate thought the woman could not be charged with travelling without a ticket as she had purchased one.

His Worship enquired whether any ticket from Ahmedabad to Bombay was collected at Churney Road, and the Constable having replied in the negative, the Magistrate remanded the case in order to enable the police to make further enquiries.

The case was again brought up before Mr. Cooper yesterday, when the Constable stated to his Worship that, according to Mr. Webb's order, he despatched a team to Ahmedabad to enquire whether any tickets had been issued from that station for Bombay on the day the accused started from that place. He had received a reply by telegram that three tickets were issued from Ahmedabad to Marine Lines. The tickets were not collected at Marine Lines, but he still did not believe that the accused had really purchased a ticket.

The accused, in answer to his Worship's question stated that the ticket had been given her by a Borah, who had paid for it. She had no money to buy a ticket.

The Magistrate believed that it was quite possible that the accused had, at first, taken the right train, and as tickets of three different classes go the train, it was possible that one of the three was that of the accused. As there was some doubt as to whether the accused really got a ticket or not, he would, under the circumstances, give her the benefit of the doubt.

The Constable informed the magistrate that, according to the rules, she should be held liable to pay the excess fare.

The Magistrate did not agree with the Constable, remarking that the accused had got a ticket which she lost. If she had not purchased a ticket at all she would have been made to pay the excess fare. His Worship added that this case would not affect other similar cases, as each case should be decided on its own merits. There was no evidence to prove that the accused travelled without purchasing a ticket, and, therefore, his Worship gave her the benefit of the doubt, and discharged her.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

AT the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, the case in which Janoo Tookia, a low-caste Hindu, was charged with stealing gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 85, belonging to Sahoo, a Hindu widow, residing at Camatipura, was called on for final hearing. Mr. Pradhan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that, on the 19th December, 1892, the accused had married her niece. The complainant lived with the accused as his subtenant in the same room of a chawl at Camatipura. On the day of the marriage, the prosecutrix went out to pick up rags in the street, leaving the accused alone in the room. During her absence the accused broke open a box, and removed ornaments worth Rs. 85, and pledged them with a Marwaree. On her return the complainant found the box open and the ornaments missing. She inquired of Janoo if he knew anything about them, and he denied all knowledge of it. The complainant then made a report to the police, who referred her to the Magistrate. A few days after this, the accused took his wife to her native country for the benefit of her health, and stopped there for some weeks. The prosecutrix in the meantime applied for a warrant against the accused, but the Magistrate referred the petition to the police for inquiry and report. Mr. Nolan, Superintendent of Police, in his report stated that about nine months ago the prosecutrix had given her boxes, together with their contents, her pots, and pans, and other articles to the accused. While making over her things to the accused she requested him to take care of them. A few days after this, the accused went to his native country, taking his first wife with him and leaving the second wife behind him in Bombay. During the absence of the accused in his native country, the complainant asked for the keys of her boxes from the accused's second wife, who was in Bombay. She told the prosecutrix that the keys were taken away by the accused to his native country. After his return to Bombay the accused handed over the keys of the boxes to the complainant in the presence of several witnesses. The accused also at that time promised to get back the ornaments, which he said he had pledged with a Marwaree. A week after the accused brought two of the ornaments, and handing them over to the complainant promised to bring back the rest in a few days. The accused then left Bombay, and went to his native country to look after his wife. On the report of the police the Magistrate ordered a warrant to be issued, which was sent to Poona for execution, and the accused was arrested and brought to Bombay.

The defence was that the prosecutrix herself opened the box, and gave him the ornaments to raise money upon. He agreed to redeem them when she could afford to repay the amount raised. The accused had returned the pots and the pans, clothes, and keys of her boxes to the prosecutrix before leaving Bombay, and at that time she did not accuse him of breaking open her box or stealing any of her articles. The accused was obliged to stay at his native country for some time, because three of his children were taken ill. The Marwaree, with whom the ornaments were pawned and who was called as a witness, stated that the prosecutrix had accompanied the accused to his shop, when money was raised on the ornaments and received by the woman.

His Worship, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, discharged the accused.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the adjourned Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, the following case was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a Common Jury :—

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Ismail Mahomed Ali and five other Mahomedans were placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 16th August last, committed house-breaking by night in order to the commission of theft; with having, on the same date, committed theft in a dwelling-house of Government promissory notes for Rs. 13,650, Rs. 25 in cash, and a tin-box, containing pearls of the value of Rs. 9,840, the property of Abdul Aziz Abdul Lutiff. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jardine appeared for the first four accused.

The court had to wait some minutes for Mr. Inverarity who, it was stated, was to apply for a traverse of the case to the next Sessions; but the learned counsel did not appear.

Mr. Lang thereupon handed to the judge an affidavit which, he said, ought not to be read out in court, as the last part of it referred to matters which could not be given as evidence in the case. The witness, who had been in hiding, had not been found; and the learned Advocate said he had to inform the court that he would not further prosecute the defendants upon the charges preferred against them.

Mr. Jardine said the charge was originally brought on as far back as August last, and ought to have to come on for trial at the last Sessions, but was traversed to this. The learned counsel would state shortly what the case was. It hinged on the evidence of one witness who could not be found. To say the least of it, the evidence regarding the notes concealed in the pillow was of a character that should be looked upon with suspicion. No. 3 was said to have been found in possession of the fez-cap, and in searching for it some currency notes were found in his premises. Against No. 4 the evidence was equally unimportant. Considering that the defendants had been in custody since August last, they should be acquitted and discharged and not have the charge hanging over them.

Mr. Lang rose to reply. His lordship said he did not think he need hear the Advocate-General. This was a curious case; and although it was not fit to go before the jury, it was to be remembered that thirteen notes for Rs. 1,000 each were stolen from the complainant, and that certain of them were found in the possession of certain of the prisoners. They were connected with each other in some way or another. The police, his lordship thought, ought to be given an opportunity of sifting the matter. The prisoners should be discharged without an acquittal.

They were accordingly discharged.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the complainant, applied, under Section 517, that the stolen property might be detained in court or sent back to be dealt with by the committing magistrate.

His lordship said he would make no order in the matter.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE POWERS OF THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

GOVERDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE plaintiff in this case appealed to Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, against a decision of the Municipal Commissioner, refusing to sanction a drawback of one-fifth part of the general tax leviable in respect of certain immoveable properties belonging to the appellant. It was admitted that all the properties consist of buildings which are let out in flats. In two cases the ground-floor was occupied by shops. With this exception, all the premises are used as lodgings for tenants, but are not let out entirely in single rooms. The buildings are let to two or more persons holding in severalty, and the Municipal Commissioner has, for the purpose of assessing such buildings to the property tax treated the whole of each of such buildings as one property. It appears from the case stated by Mr. Chitty, for the opinion of the High Court that the Municipal Commissioner refused to sanction a drawback in respect of the properties on the ground that they did not fall within the terms of the general conditions prescribed by the Municipal Standing Committee. No exception was taken to the first of such general conditions. It was argued on behalf of the appellant "inter alia" that the Standing Committee cannot, by so-called general conditions, limit or curtail the rights given to taxpayers by section 158. For the respondents, it was contended that the drawback was properly refused; that the Act itself limits the rights of taxpayers by making the sanction of drawback subject to the general conditions prescribed, and that the general conditions are reasonable if the Standing Committee have the right to say that the drawback is not to be granted in every case which comes within the terms of section 158. Mr. Chitty said two questions arose in the case:—1. Whether two general conditions of the 10th March 1892 limit the rights of taxpayers under section 158? 2. Whether the Standing Committee have power to make such conditions? His Honor was of opinion that the first question should be answered in the affirmative. With regard to the second, he thought that the Standing Committee have the power to make such conditions as those in question. There could be no doubt, Mr. Chitty remarked, that, if rendering compulsory the allowance of drawback in many cases where it never intended to apply and would be unreasonable.

At the request of the appellant, his Honor stated for the opinion of the High Court a case which was argued before their lordships by Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, on behalf of the appellant: and by Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, for the respondents.

The Chief Justice in disposing of the reference, said: We agree with the judge of the Small Causes Court that the second and the third of the conditions prescribed by the Standing Committee under the provisions of section 158, clause 2, are not "ultra vires" and justify the Commissioner in refusing the drawback. The practical effect of them is doubtless to confirm the right of drawback to buildings let on a particular class of holding, but if the Legislature had intended to exclude conditions in any way restrictive of that right (by prescribing conditions nothing more was meant, as was suggested, than laying down rules as to the time and manner of claiming the drawback,) we should have expected that the clause would have been couched in the same language as clause 3 of section 76 of Act 3 of 1872, followed by a proviso such as is found at the conclusion of clause 2 of section 76, which would have been more appropriately employed for the purpose. Moreover, the position of the sentence in the section coming as it does immediately after the mention of the particular description of building, points to the conclusion that, by the term "conditions" was contemplated a possible qualification or restriction affecting the nature or extent of the holdings already referred to. The Standing Committee, which is a select portion of the Councillors, might well be expected to exercise a sound discretion in deciding upon the necessary conditions. We may remark that the several buildings in question, although deprived of the right to draw back by the conditions, will still be entitled to a refund when the circumstances are such as to fall under the provisions of section 175. Costs of reference to be costs in the municipal appeal and to be taxed by the Taxing officer of the High Court as on the Original Side of the High Court.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 7th February were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 6th 6 feet 6 in. against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Rain at Johi 86 cents and average of 10 talukas 36 cents. Rabi cultivation slightly damaged by insects in Sakro and by blight in Ghorabari talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Locusts appeared in Dadu Taluka, but did no harm.

Shikarpur.—River 4 feet 1 inch against 8 inch on same date last year. Kharif produce being removed. Rabi crop flourishing. Rain throughout district, maximum at Naushahro 48 cents. Locusts appeared in Kakar taluka, damaging rapeseed crop in parts of one Deh. Agricultural cattle in good condition. Fodder plenty.

Hyderabad.—Battai of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops thriving. Rain in Tando Bago Taluka 6 cents. Fodder supply abundant. Agricultural stock healthy.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain on average 65 cents. Hail also in places; no damage reported.

Thar and Parkar.—Showers of rain in Saughar, Mitti, Dipla and Chakra. Rabi crops flourishing. Fodder plentiful. Grain cheap.

Ahmedabad.—For week ending 4th February.—Standing Rabi crops, viz., wheat, gram, cotton, &c., in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops in good condition; prospects and probable outturn good. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—For week ending 4th February.—Sowing of rabi crops completed. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking commenced in parts. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Kharif reaping continues. Standing crops good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Kharif harvest and preparations for the next season continue. Rabi crops healthy; their reaping commenced at some places. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing completed in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Yevols, and Nandgaon and in progress in others. Land being prepared for the next season. Rabi crops good. Wheat slightly blighted in Sinnar Taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor, fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 1st and 5th, 2° cool on 2nd and 3rd, nil on 4th and 6th and 4° cool on 7th. Vapour in air defective from 1st to 3rd and on 7th, normal on 4th and excessive on 5th and 6th. Abnormal wind northerly on 3rd and 7th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rabi crops in good condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rabi crops doing well. Materials being collected for rab burning. Fodder supply and agriculatural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops progressing well.

Poona.—Reaping of Rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Standing crops doing well except wheat, which has slightly been affected by blight in Jannar, Sirur and Khed talukas. The jowari crop has also slightly suffered from "Khaira" at some places in taluka Sirur.—Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price steady.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of bajri and picking of cotton continue in parts. Reaping of

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF Stock-in-Trade, handsome Chinaware, Lackered-ware, Vermillion cases, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 10th inst., at 1-30 p.m., at No 295 Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of handsome Japanese Cabinets, lackered ware and China ware, in variety, bundles of China cups and plates, vermillion cases.

SALE OF Stock-in-Trade, China Silk, Piece-Goods, Punjam Silk, Scale and Weights, Office Furniture, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February 1893, at 1-30 p.m., at No. 295, Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of a number of pieces of China silk, piece-goods in variety, ghat-pote, patch, gauze, crape, sarries, handkerchiefs, &c., embroidered and flowered silk, velvet, punjam silk, office table, chairs, benches, cupboards, lamps, beam scale, weights, clocks, punkhas, pigeon-holes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22. APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Oval, opposite the Apollo Hotel, behind Young Men's Christian Association, on account of the concerned,

1 single pole hill tent 12 by 12,
1 do, do, do, 10 by 10,
1 Cabul sleeping pal and 1 rowtee and necessary tent.

The tents will be on view three days before the sale.

Soon after this sale 2 good tents, viz. 1 single pole, one officers' field and 1 Bickoba tents will be sold on the Wellington Reclamation ground.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a gentleman consisting of valuable books, glass and crockeryware, photographic kits, tables, chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, &c., &c.,

AT 1-30 P. M,

1 handsome strong built glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 powerful bay water mare, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand strong built palanquin office shigram,
1 strong victoria with removable coach box.
1 handsome strong fast trotting grey arab horse, 14.1½, goes in harness and saddle,
1 bay pony "Diamond" with saddle and bridle, recommended.
1 Cheylesmore club tricycle, in good order.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany grand square Piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of R. Gartz, Esq.

The property is on view.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

AUCTION SALE of Australian horses imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock from Australia.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churney Road Station.

25 horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at a cheap rate, Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the trustees of the late Mr Fuzulbhai Feroo Virjee, Furniture Merchant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at Gowalia Tank Road, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., the whole of his very valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of entire suites of superior made drawing, dining, bedroom, and office furniture of the latest design and excellent workmanship, magnificent drawing room chiffoniers and cabinets, handsome almyras, handsome marble figures representing Seasons and Venus, strong office shigram, grey carriage horses and harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 Bradford's AI Vowel washing machine.
1 18-stops American organ, by Beatty.
1 American organ, by Rose and Co.
A few cases of mineral waters of different sorts, condensed Swiss milk, figs, Ratafia biscuits, Cambridge and Oxford cigarettes, Old Judge tobacco in 1lb. tins.

On account of the concerned.

C W—98—4010-11.—2 cases oxalidue.

On account and at the risk of Mr Essoofally Ebrahim—

36 Roskoff metal watches without pins.
102 " " with pins.

By order of Mr. Khaki Lakhamsey and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. M. Murray.

3. Glass door large cupboards, 1 writing table and 3 without arm chairs.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of glassware, crockery, dumbwaiter, bentwood chairs, screens, sofas, cupboards, lamps, iron and bars, double bedstead, bookstand.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Thomas Sayers, consisting of gold watch and chain, gold ring, silver buttons, silver and copper coins, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. C. Cossimbie, consisting of gold watch and chain, coins, studs and links, spectacles, rings, silver medals, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. HENRY CHARLES ALEXANDER, consisting of despatch box, silver and Copper coins, pictures, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 hand cart.
1 Diamond framed safety bycicle Rover pattern.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

1. Double Barrel C. F. 500 Express Rifle by E. A. Reilly.
1. Double Barrel C. F. 480 Express Rifle by Joseph Land and Sons.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 12TH CAMATIPURA LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Hassan Yacoub, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M. the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All those three pieces of land or ground with partly leasehold and partly assessed under Act II of 1876, and now formed into one piece with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate in the 12th Camatipura Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 115 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 130, 121 and 184, new Nos. 15,697, 15,127 and 15,190, and new survey Nos. 6868, 6937 and 6866, old survey Nos 4541, 4542 and 4534, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E ward No. 2015, 2016 and 2017 and Street Nos. 62, 64, 66, and 68, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Keshowjee Cuilianjee, bounded on the east by the house of Charch Mahar, on the west by a sweeper's passage, and a piece of the vacant ground, on the North by the 12th Camatipoora, Street and on the south by the Foras Road and the house of Framjee Cawasjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT PAREL, NEAR THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD RAILWAY STATION.

On THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vias Jugjeewan Hurjiwan in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of April 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Foras Freehold salt Batty vacant land, containing by admeasurement 1414 square yards or thereabouts, situate without the Fort at Parell, near Elphinstone Road, at the western side of B. B. & C. I. Railway, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvi and now in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly occupied by Thacker Anundjee Canjee and at present by the said Jugjeewan Hurjiwan registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 331 and 537 and New No. and new Survey No. 1-2553 standing in the name of the said Jugjiwan Hurjiwan, bounded on the East by the public road leading from DeLisle Road to Elphinstone Road, on the west by the vacant ground of Momon Joosa Sukoor, on the North by the New Foras Road and on the South by the water course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HUSSONKHAN KHALIFFA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Vandrawundass Virdial and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Coolsoombee, widow of Ahmed Samud in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of December 1888, the undermentioned property, viz. :—

All that piece of Fasundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Hussonkhan Khalifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under B ward No. 434 and Street No. 39 and 41 and bounded on the east by the house of the late Dadoomeya Jotaker, on the west by the said Hussonkhan Khalifa Street and on the north and south by the house of Fazul Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1893.

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VOL. I, English ; Vol. II, Persian ; consisting of Selections from Standard English Authors, translated into Persian for the use of Students.—Price, Rs. 10.

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Champagne	Sherry
Claret, Bordeaux	Irish Whisky in wood and bottle
,, Australian	Gin
Burgundy in wood and bottle	Geneva
Carlowitz	Liqueurs
Hock	Also
Marsala	German Asparagus.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No 21.

On account and at the risk of John Mahomed Rahim.
3449-50—2 cases gold satin.
5735-37—3 ,, plush.
4—1 case velvet.
1227-29—3 cases gold satin.
1231-32—2 ,, ,,
On account of whom it may concern.
50 cases Swiss condensed milk.
5 ,, cod liver oil.
24 bales and 50 reams French papers.
5 cases and 80 pieces chints.
A choice collection of majolica ware, consisting of various designs of table ornaments, wallbrackets, and flower pots.
Also a collection of alluminium silver, photo-frames, card, cigar and cigarette cases, studs, buttons, watch-guards.
One lot of German silver, Cutch shaped, vases, tumblers, waiters, tea sets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

ALL the London and financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, including the price of Bar Silver at 38⅜d. per oz. ; but in New York, the motal advanced half-a-cent per oz. to 84¼ cents, demand Exchange on London being higher to the same extent at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 317,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·95 to 84·15 cents per oz.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council remittances in London yesterday, 51½ lakhs of Bills, out of the 60 lakhs offered, were placed at 1s. 2 23-32d., Calcutta getting 34¾ lakhs, Bombay 1¾ lakh, and Madras 15 lakhs ; 2½ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, 5 lakhs on Bombay, and a lakh on Madras having also been alloted, at 1s. 2⅞d., the rates obtained both for Bills and Transfers being the same as on the previous Wednesday, no extra allotments having been made meantime. Yesterday a small amount of extra Bills and Wire Transfers on Calcutta were alloted at 1s. 2⅞d. and 1s. 2 25-32d., respectively. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be alloted again next week. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2⅛d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening ; Surats and Arrivals flat, the total Sales having reached only 5,000 bales again, without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 5 1-16d. per lb. ; but in East Indian Cotton, all growths and grades of Broach, Dhollera and Oomrawattee, and "Good" Hingunghat, as well as Egyptian "Fair" Brown were 1 16d. lower, American Arrivals were 1-64d. down on all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 59-64d. for Feb.-March deliveries and 5 1-64 for June-July. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained firm.

In New York, 9 5-16 cents remained the price of spot Mid.-Uplands ; but Futures for May were 9 points lower, at 9·33 cents lower. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales, making the total figures for the season, so far, compare with those in the two preceding years in the same period :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts...	12,000	23,000	13,000
Four days' do.	53,000	1,30,000	89,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892.	4,080,000	5,681,000	5,485,000

Cotton has been dull here again to-day, and prices have further receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. More business has been done, however, the purchases for export summing up 1,250 bales of Cotton of the new crop, say 1,000 Ujein, at Rs. 235-7 ; 150 Khundwa Ginned, at Rs. 241, and 100 Mulkapore, at Rs. 237 ; while the Mills have taken 1,100 bales, made up of 300 Veerumgaum, Ginned, at Rs. 230 ; 200 each of Barsee, Ginned, at Rs. 241 ; and Khangaum, at Rs. 240 ; 150 each of Akola, at Rs. 247 ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 220 ; and 100 Bhulvadda, at Rs. 230 per candy.

There was again some rain, though in no case as much as a quarter-of-an-inch was registered—in all the districts of the Bengal circle, excepting Beawar, after Monday's reports were wired ; but this morning the weather had cleared up, and there was no sign of more rain. In the other Cotton circles the position was generally unchanged ; though from Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, it is stated that the crop had been picked, and arrivals at the marts were daily increasing ; while at Dhollera itself the picking was likely to be delayed. The plants were flourishing in the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone with only a small export business passing ; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,234	bales.
Wheat	7,900	cwts.
Linseed	4,960	,,
Rapeseed	4,498	,,
Gingelly	11,245	,,
Groundnuts	19,610	,,
Castorseed	1,407	,,
Rice	15,564	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Bendi (s), for February loading, has been fixed for Marseilles and Genoa, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Telegraphic, and 2s. 2⅛d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, for near delivery, and 1-32d. higher for March ; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 29-32d., ready and forward ; and we have heard of a little enquiry for Bank remittance forward at our quotations ; but in Mercantile Paper nothing has transpired, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 2⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 22/32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	.1s. 2 25/32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 2 29/32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·56½.	,,

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 1st Feb.

1893	Rs.	67,79,000
Add—Silver received during the week	,,	30,24,000
	Rs.	98,03,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	,,	31,02,000
	Rs.	67,01,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	,,	57,85,000
	Rs.	1,24,86,000
Last Week	,,	1,29,98,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at some decline in the rate for Fours for Money and the nearer Account, but unchanged for April, closing at 105⅝ for cash, and the settlement at the end of this month ; and 105½ for the April account ; 100½ to 101 being named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal more movement in this market to-day, more particularly in Cotton Mill Scrip ; prices of wheat have, in a number of cases, advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 to our revised quotations ; though in a few instances they have moved in buyers' favour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65
Bar Silver	38⅜

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 9.

H. M. S. Tamar from Singapore arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden, at or about 6 a.m., Monday, the 13th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	8	7	32 ..	19	22
Teheran	9	2	50 p.m.	..	11
Suez	9	3	5 p.m.	...	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 9th Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	..	6
,, Kurrachee	..	16	...	1
,, Madras	1	..	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—February 4, at Cuddalore, the wife of R A Bell, of a daughter.

SHEEHAN—February 2, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain P E Campbell Sheehan, A P D, Scottish Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COOPER—THOMPSON—January 18, at the Presbyterian Morrison Memorial Church, Dhera Doon, by the Rev R Thackwell, Walter H A Cooper, P W D, son of the late Lieutenant M Cooper, Commissariat Department, to Violet Bertha, daughter of the late Robert Alexander Thompson, of Colchester, England.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

Two sets of new rules to be observed in the local Legislative Council were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. The first deals with the discussion of the Financial Statement ; the second with the asking of questions. Though generally similar to those issued for observance in the Supreme Council, there are differences in several respects. Four rules guide the discussion of the Financial Statement in the Viceroy's Council, but a fifth is added to those of the Bombay Legislative Council, providing that the discussion shall be limited to those branches of revenue and expenditure which are under the control of the Local Government, and that it shall not be permissible to enter upon a criticism of Imperial finance. Then in the rules as regards questions an additional clause is introduced, it is laid down that no question shall be asked or answered in the Council of the Government at a meeting of the Council, as to any matters or branches of the administration other than those under the control of the Government in Council ; and in matters which are, or have been, the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts. In other respects the rules are on all fours with those provided for the Supreme Council. Questions are to be merely requests for information, and the President may at will disallow them should he consider that the answer would be prejudicial to the public interest. He may on the other hand order them to be answered within the specified period if he holds that it is to the public interest they should be. The President may also order that a question on the notice-paper be given, though the question may not actually be submitted. The concessions as to the right of interpellation are certainly very well safe-guarded.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India deems it his duty to address the Viceroy on the hardships experienced by military officers in this country through the depreciation in the value of the currency in which they receive their pay. The gravity of the considerations which prompted so unprecedented a step have been made very patent. In a clear and temperate statement of the case for redress, Lord Roberts adduces striking—but we have reason to know by no means rare or exceptional—instances of cruel hardship to men whose pay has been practically reduced by more than one-third, and which threatens at no distant date to be reduced by one-half. Lord Roberts is not a man to take a desponding view of things, or to lose confidence in the officers of the Army which he has made so efficient. But he states, with a sobriety of expression which adds to the startling effect of the portentous declaration, that "should the present condition of affairs continue, or become worse, I have grave reason to apprehend that the morale, the position, and the general efficiency of the officers of the Army in India will be seriously affected." Those who have perused the apercu of the situation which the Commander-in-Chief has submitted to the Government of India, and who know that the typical cases adduced give by no means an exaggerated impression of the actual result of the depreciation of the currency, will see but too much ground for the prediction that if such a state of affairs be suffered to continue, the character and efficiency of the Service will be seriously compromised. Lord Roberts called to mind that in former years, before the rupee had fallen in value, married officers who spent their time in India had a preferential claim to the nomination of their sons to appointments in the Indian Service. Competitive examinations have quite superseded the old system ; no one can now enter the Public Service who has not received an expensive education. This entails on officers a heavy expenditure for the education of their sons at home, which it was difficult to meet even when the rupee was at par. Now that the rupee is at 1s. 2⅛d. the difficulty of providing for this necessary outlay is, of course, enormously increased. Indian officers must send their children home not only for education but for health, and that involves heavy disbursements in England, while the parents have to keep up their establishments in India, and meet the obligations of their rank and position in society. The Commander-in-Chief gives as an example of the straits to which officers are reduced in the endeavour to make both ends meet, the case of a Major, who is Second-in-Command of a Bengal regiment. His pay is Rs.910, out of which —as he has a wife, two sons, and a daughter—he has to pay monthly to the pension fund a sum varying with the rate of exchange, and at present amounting to Rs. 40-8. The income-tax takes Rs. 20 a month, leaving an available balance of about Rs. 850. Lord Roberts surely errs in supposing that the Indian officer, even with the most rigid economy can live, pay house-rent, mess bills, subscriptions to the band, to the mess, and other regimental institutions ; keep a charger, meet cost of camp equipage, servants, and other innumerable items on Rs. 300 a month. It would be a miracle if all this could be done on even Rs. 400 a month without getting into debt.

But taking the moderate estimate of Rs. 300 for the simple maintenance of the officer, there will only remain Rs. 550 or £36 16s. per mensem for the support and education of his children in England. The amount available is £400 a year. The education of boys at good schools in England is rarely less than £200 ; it is very often considerably in excess of that amount ; to say nothing of the special preparation practically indispensable for success in the competitive examinations, which all have now to face whatever branch of the Service they may choose. Then the education of even one girl costs something. There is not sufficient in a Major's pay as matters now stand for the needs of even a small family. Without making any provision by insurance or otherwise for old age, or for the establishment of children in life, the amount available does not suffice for current needs. If this be the deplorable position of a Major, who is Second-in-Command nominally enjoying relatively high pay, what must be the embarassment of officers below that rank and drawing smaller pay ? They have, says the Commander-in-Chief, even a harder struggle, which is painfully apparent to those who have witnessed it. Even young officers who have not married find great difficulty in keeping up their position. They have to obtain their uniform and equipment from Europe, and the depreciation of the rupee enhances the amount of every bill. The Indian outfitters have raised their prices, for they too suffer by the fall in the value of the rupee. Lord Roberts suggests that for the partial relief of officers so situated the regulations which permit money to be remitted for the benefit of specified relatives of the sender, should be enlarged so as to include *bona fide* payments for uniform and equipment. This small boon would not cost the State much, and it might well be conceded. But obviously it would not meet the urgent need for a more complete measure of redress. It is essential that steps be taken without further delay to place the currency on a sound footing. That alone can give the necessary relief to the military and to all other branches of the Public Service. The trader, the merchant, the professional men, the tax-payer have each and all claims for relief not less weighty than those preferred with so much earnestness by the deputations that recently waited on Lord Lansdowne, and pressed home in Lord Roberts's remarkable note.

The Government which is naturally and rightly asked to provide a remedy for all these griefs, is itself in difficulties. It is waiting for information as to the steps the Secretary of State may sanction with a view to an amelioration of a financial position fraught with anxiety and peril. The choice lies between ; (*a*) the closing of the mints to private coinage ; (*b*) a recourse to heavier taxation ; or (*c*) bankruptcy. Under the circumstances there can scarcely be a doubt as to which will be chosen. Unfortunately the delay in taking action until the Monetary Committee has prepared and submitted the report, which was begun three weeks ago, prolongs and intensifies the anxieties and suffering which are now at length finding voice. There is striking evidence of the rapidity with which poverty is coming home to classes that until recently could not divest themselves of the tradition of a prosperity which had already departed. The Commander-in-Chief in India in an official document recognises the hard necessity which compels an officer obliged to take furlough to England "to content himself from sheer poverty with a second-class passage and the company of servants and his inferiors in social rank." There is no hint of rebuke or disapproval. His Excellency accepts it sadly as the inevitable result of the existing state of things. He even points out that the decision of the steam-ship companies to raise the rates of passage-money from India to Europe has added to the difficulties of military officers which impel them to that expedient. It is scarcely a year since the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army issued an order of the day, condemning with indignation the practice of military officers going to Europe as second-class passengers ; a new departure which he stigmatised as inconsistent with what was due to the position of an officer in her Majesty's service. Since then the rupee has fallen another twopence, and the practice has become so general that Lord Roberts in his official Note for the information of the Government of India speaks of it as a matter of course. It is, however, a very serious matter when officers holding her Majesty's Commission are compelled by the depreciation of the currency in which her Majesty pays them ; to do that which a few years ago they would not have dreamed of doing, and certainly would not have been permitted to do.

WHILE efforts are being made to prove that the Christian Missionaries in China are responsible for all the outrages directed against them, suggestions are being thrown out as to the best means of restoring peace, the Missionaries themselves are preparing for still more vigorous attempts at proselytizing than heretofore. Nanking, from the beginning of December up to the time that the last China mail left, had been threatening an anti-foreign riot owing to the stupidity of the people who accused the foreigners of having bewitched a boy that had been operated upon in the hospital. It is generally recognised that the disturbances are the results of the instigations of the literati whose conservatism prompts them to oppose the march of Western thought and civilisation. Speaking at a meeting of the Society for the diffusion of Christian knowledge among the Chinese, which was held at Shanghai early this year, Mr. Playfair, a prominent merchant, pointed out very clearly the class of people with whom the Missionaries have to contend. Not the merchants, said he, they knew it was to their interest to be on good terms with the foreigner. The inhabitant of the interior, who had imbibed no ideas from another class, was as willing to meet the foreigner as a native of any other country in the world. It was the literary class, the class which had whatever education any Chinaman received, and who imagine there was nothing to equal the literature and methods of bye-gone ages, which abused the foreigner in general and the Missionary in particular. Yet he believed that the enlightenment of China would be rapid, and that before long they would appreciate the benefits of the Western education. Archdeacon Moule, however, holds the democracy in China to be the real power, and that the literati has after all only limited influence with them. He quoted as proof of this the recent scene of the Magistrates leaving the official yamen at the instigation of a mob to worship a frog when the rains held off. The coming year being one of grace in China, consequent on the Dowager Empress reaching the age of sixty, the Missionaries hope to do much for the literati in the way of placing useful information in their way prior to the usual examinations. Essays are to be written, printed, and circulated in the hope that some at least will fall on fertile soil. But anti-foreign prejudice is so strong that there is little hope of the seed bringing forth fruit in any appreciable quantity.

DETAILS of the Italian Bank Scandal, of which our telegrams have told us, are now to hand. It appears that when Signor Tanlongo, the Governor of the Banca Romana and Signor Lazzaroni were arrested, it was found that the note circulation exceeded the legal maximum by sixty million lire, of which as much as twenty millions were entirely unsecured. The *Tribuna*, the day the mail left, declared that though the books of the Banca Romana were perfectly correct, there is a deficit which is larger than the capital of the Bank. This is said to be the result of hazardous speculations which had been indulged in. Not only is there a large excess of notes in circulation but numerous errors of management have been disclosed. One of these, the Roman popular organ states, is shown in the reckless manner in which advances have been made to people whose position did not justify the trust reposed in them. The total loss is roughly estimated at forty millions of lire, though fortunately the reserves are untouched. In the Rome branch of the Bank of Naples similar irregularities have been discovered, and these date back for a long period. Shortly before the July last audit the cashier borrowed two and a half millions of lire, and paid it back immediately after the balancing had been concluded. At the January audit he endeavoured to repeat the process, but the loan was refused, and he consequently fled. In the Chamber of Deputies last week it was stated that the guilty parties would be severely dealt with, but they have not yet all been arrested. Nor has the responsibility been brought home to all who are implicated.

THE delay of the Pacific mail steamer City of Pekin in reaching San Francisco was, it is now known, caused by a casualty similar to that which befel the Umbria in the Atlantic a few weeks ago, and, as seems probable, the Niemen off Trincomalee. Her shaft broke and though she did not fare so badly as the Niemen, whose propeller wholly disappeared, she was compelled to conclude her voyage under sail. Messrs. Maudsley, Son, and Field, the eminent marine engineers, have just been enlightening people at home as to the cause of the breakage of shafts, from which it seems that there is never any attempt to economise by the construction of "cheap" shafts either on the part of owner or builder. They attribute such casualties to some inherent flaw, or sudden strain caused by the racing of the engines in a rough sea when the screw is out of the water. The only suggestion for the improvement of the shafts which the engineers are prepared to make is that as the strain on

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Lord Cranbourne, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Rochester, unopposed.

Mr. Michael Davitt has been elected for North-East Cork, also unopposed.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill will be introduced on Monday next.

THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Jesse Collings brought forward an amendment to the Address, regretting the absence in the Queen's Speech of any measures for the relief of the agricultural classes, which was rejected by a majority of eighty-four votes.

WRECK OF AN ANCHOR LINER.

The Anchor Line steamer Trinacria has been wrecked near Corunna. Thirty-three of the crew and four passengers were drowned, two of the crew alone being saved of those on board.

THE FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

Latest advices from Queensland state that the floods are subsiding. The disaster is quite unequalled in the history of Australia.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDALS.

PARIS, FEB. 8.

Much resentment is felt at the acquittal of M Rouvier in the Panama Scandal Case, and the Government are accused of having influenced the Court with a view to the suppression of any further scandals. A heated and non-conclusive debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, which has shaken the position of the Cabinet.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CHAMBER.

FEB. 9.

In the Chamber of Deputies last night a most telling speech was delivered by M. Cavaignac, a son of General Cavaignac, in which he declared that the charges of corruption brought against certain late members of the Government in connection with the Panama Scandals had not been cleared up, and he therefore brought forward a motion that further action was needed and pledging the Chamber to sustain the Government therein. The motion on being put to the vote, was agreed to by four hundred and forty-five to three amidst great enthusiasm, and the placarding of the speech throughout France was then ordered.

Although M. Ribot declined to regard the motion as a censure on the Government it is generally regarded as a fatal blow to them.

The success achieved by M. Cavaignac renders him as the likeliest successor of President Carnot.

EPIDEMIC AT MARSEILLES.

A serious epidemic resembling cholera has broken out at Marseilles.

CONFERENCE REGARDING CHOLERA.

VIENNA, FEB. 8.

Austria has invited Great Britain to attend an International Conference to be held at Dresden for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to bring about a universal understanding to prevent the spread of cholera.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The death is announced of General Whitehill.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 9.

The Civil Service Cup. Value of stakes, Rs. 7,250.

Mr. Lumsden's Pekin, 8st 2lb, Pugh..... 1
The Maharajah of Patiala's, Negus, 9st 6lb, Vinall. 2
Mr. Deasy's Bridegroom, 9st 7lb, Traban 3

Also ran Exile. Betting: 3 to 1 on Negus and Bridegroom; 8 to 1 on Exile; and 10 to 1 on Pekin. Mate was scratched on the course on veterinary certificate. Pekin showed in front all through and staying out Negus' challenge won by half a length. The same distance divided the second and third Time.—1 min. and 25 secs. There was not much betting, and Pekin's price at the start was 20. There was only one ticket on him in the totalisator.

CHANGES IN THE BURMA COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9.

Several changes in the Burma Commission will take place shortly. Colonel Strover, Commissioner, Pegu Division, goes on leave; Mr. Thirkell White succeeds him. Mr. Norton Commissioner, Irrawady Division, takes leave, Mr. Weidemann succeeding; and Colonel Parrott goes to Minbu, *vice* Mr. Cepleston going on leave. Dr. W. King, Geological Survey, is definitely granted extension of leave from 1st July, 1894.

THE KACHINS.

Twenty-seven Kachins have been killed in the recent fight at Palap. The hostile villages are now negotiating terms.

THE POSTAL COMMITTEE.

The Postal Committee at Calcutta concluded their work a few days ago; their report is being considered by Government.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Nothing definitely has been settled of H. E. the Viceroy's short spring tour, but his Excellency is unlikely to leave Calcutta before April 1.

THE RUBY MINES COMPANY.

No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the terms of the Ruby Mines Company. The Government of India is still awaiting the report of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

All preliminary preparations for sending the 7th Dragoon Guards to Egypt have been completed. Should final orders be issued the regiment will probably go by the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive.

CRICKET: SIND *VS.* LAHORE.

The cricket match between Sind and Lahore will be played at Lahore. The following are likely to play:—Captains Bonham and Carter; Lieutenants Southey, Harold, and Leslie; Messrs. Hardy, John, Pennock, Richer, and Sorabjee. The eleventh man has not been chosen.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

10 p.m. ... 68·3

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 9.

6 a.m. ... 68·3
9 a.m. ... 72·5
3 p.m. ... 84·2
6 p.m. ... 77·7

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EIGHT members of the Naval Athletic Club and the Calcutta Cycling Club have had a time race over 100 miles on the Grand Trunk Road, from Raneegunge to Chandernagore. Medals were offered to all completing the distance under 12 hours. They all did the journey under 10½ hours, the first man in doing it in the creditable time of 7 hours 53 minutes.

THE annual Financial Statement should be in the hands of Members of the Imperial Legislative Council this year by March 23rd at the latest, so as to permit of a week's consideration before discussion at he last meeting of the Council on March 30th.

THE inquiry into the recent boiler explosion concluded at Calcutta on Monday, the jury returning a verdict that the death of all who were killed was caused by the explosion. They attribute the accident to carelessness or design on the part of the two *tindals*, one of whom was killed. The other man, who left the service of the owner of the boiler a few days before the accident, has been arrested, and released on bail. The jury added a rider to the verdict, to the effect that more frequent inspection was necessary of safety-valves and boiler appurtenances.

THE Government of India has approved of the proposal of the Madras Government to grant four acres of land, valued at Rs. 19,360, to the Bellary Municipal Council for the construction of a High School, on the conditions that Government reserves the right of re-entering on or fully assessing the land if it is devoted to any other purpose, and that should the property be at any time resumed by Government, the compensation payable shall in no case exceed the amount paid to Government for the grant, together with the cost or their present value, whichever shall be less, of any buildings erected or other work executed on the land.

MR. VANE MILBANK has commenced legal proceedings against Lord Barnard with the object of obtaining possession of the estates of the late Duke of Cleveland, who died in 1891. On the death of the Duke the higher titles became extinct, the bulk of his estates being left by him to Mr. Henry de Vere Vane, who succeeded to the barony of Barnard. Mr. Vane Milbank is a son of Lady Augusta Vane, a daughter of the first Duke of Cleveland, who married Mr. Mark Milkbank, and he claims the estates under the will of the first Duke.

LATEST advices from Kashmir give thoroughly satisfactory news of Dr. Robertson up to the 7th of January. Nothing has been heard from Gilgit of affairs in Chitral since the 24th ultimo.

COLONEL BRUCE, Commissary-General of the Eastern Circle in the Bengal Presidency, will take leave shortly on medical certificate. Lieutenant-Colonel Rind resumes charge of his post of Commissary-General for Transport on return from England at the end of next month.

DR. J. P. FREYER, Civil Surgeon of Moradabad, who takes furlough in April, will represent the Indian Medical Service at the Medical Congress at Rome next September. It is unlikely that Dr. Freyer will return to India; in which case he will probably take to Harley Street the skill in lithotomy and lithopaxy which has already won him a European reputation.

MR. JOHN ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter with the Government of India, whose term of office closes in the ordinary course of events in May, 1894, will probably be granted an extension of office.

IN connection with the administration of the Lushai country by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, it has been arranged that Captain Shakespear shall remain for at least a year in his post of Superintendent of the Southern Hill Tracts. At the end of that time it will be seen what permanent arrangements are required, and whether the assistance of a military officer can be dispensed with altogether. The disarmament now being generally enforced among the Lushais should render them incapable of much mischief in the future, and we have probably heard the last of the raids upon tea gardens and peaceful villages.

THE weather in the Punjab during the past fortnight has been almost unprecedented. A Murree correspondent wrote on Tuesday: "The heavy weather began here a few days after Christmas, when from three to four feet of snow fell. This was enough to close the road through Murree to Kashmir for wheeled traffic. Tongas were stopped at Basra Gully, and the mails carried over the hill by coolies to the second dak chowkie on the Kashmir side, where the road was free enough from snow for tonga traffic. Showers of snow kept falling occasionally up to the 22nd ultimo, when a heavy snowstorm, lasting for three days, covered all the hills down to a level of 3,000 feet with a thick layer. This measured at the lower level some two feet, whilst on the higher hills it reached six, eight and ten feet. The Bazaar Depot and Civil Station of Murree were completely snowed up and had to be dug out. The winter residents here have suffered greatly from the cold, which has been most intense. Jugs and tubs of water in the bath-rooms are frozen into solid masses both during the day and night. The servants become quite parlysed with cold, and it is only with great difficulty they can be got to do any, even the most trivial, work on exorbitant wages. Washing is also at a standstill, as clothes are no sooner wet than they freeze into a mass as hard as stone. The snow is of a peculiarly fine kind, which finds its way into every chink and crevice, streams into a room, and right across it through the very finest of cracks in a door. We were two or three days without mails during the heavy fall of the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th ultimo. Another heavy fall of two or three feet on the 28th stopped the mail on that date. Over one hundred miles of road are blocked with snow. Two feet of snow are reported from Kohala, seven inches from Domel, and six feet from Baramula, and the same in Srinagar. The tonga service is now completely stopped on the Kashmir road. The mails are taken on ponies where the snow is thin, and by coolies where it is deep. This fall of snow has covered lower areas than any previous one. The snow of the 28th ultimo reached even to Pindi, where a foot is stated to have fallen. It melted away, however, almost immediately. Game, both large and small, will suffer severely, as the snow has fallen to the bottom even of the lowest valleys."

ONCE more the question of the reorganisation of the District Staff of the Army, writes the *Pioneer*, in India is being considered. It is an open secret that the arrangement under which the Quartermaster-General's Department was converted simply into an office at army headquarters has not worked satisfactorily. Under the old system Generals commanding Divisions and Districts had officers of the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster General's Departments on their staff, but now the former Department alone provides the officers. Tha latter are, however, held responsible for the discharge of the dual duties of their posts, and thus their work is of a multifarious kind. As a rule, they have had no training in the Quartermaster General's Department, and as they have nothing to hope from the head of it, they naturally enough pay most attention to the duties pertaining to Assistants and Deputy Assistants of the Adjutant-General. The very titles they bear would seem to justify them in this course. Their prospects must depend upon the Adjutant-General, to whom they are directly subordinate, and to whom they look for promotion and reward. Herein lies the defect of the system as it now exists. The idea certainly obtains that as there are no longer Assistant and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals in the District Commands, the duties once discharged by those officers need only now be performed in a perfunctory manner by their successors serving under the Adjutant-General's orders. We do not mean to reflect upon the District Staff, but it is obvious that officers cannot interest themselves very deeply in work of which they know little and which has come to be regarded as of secondary consequence. And yet it is of great importance, and should be done as thoroughly as it was in past times, if the administrative machinery of the Army is to be kept in efficient order. The proposal to make the Adjutant-General Chief of the Staff, with two Deputies under him, each in charge of one Department, was not accepted when the change of system was discussed some years ago, though it had much to recommend it. It may now, perhaps be again considered, and if the Presidential Army system is abolished, the creation of such an appointment will become an absolute necessity. In any case, however, the present arrangement cannot be maintained without some modification. It may be decided to give it a further trial under somewhat new conditions, framed mainly to dissipate the erroneous idea regarding the duties of the District Staff in their relation to the Quartermaster-General's Department, to which reference has been made; but this is only a compromise after all. It would be better to take time by the forelock now, and to introduce a system which would not need to be revolutionised altogether when a Chief of the Staff with his two Deputies appears on the scene.

THE Kolar Gold Field report shows that at Nundydroog mine the returns during last month were very slightly in excess of those during December, which were the lowest that had been recorded during the whole of last year. This is not very encouraging, but we have every hope of the mine doing better in the course of a few months. During January 2,000 tons of quartz were crushed and yielded 2,274 ozs. 15 dwts. of gold, against 2,294 ozs. 3 dwts. from 2,100 tons of quartz crushed in December. As regards the tailings, 266 ozs. 1 dwt. of gold were obtained from 620 tons treated in January, as compared with 241 ozs. 7 dwts. from 590 tons in December. The total outturn of the precious metal last month was therefore 2,540 ozs. 16 dwts., as compared with 2,535 ozs. 10 dwts. in the previous month.

DR. BARDON, Roman Catholic Bishop of Coimbatore, in November 1891 appealed against the action of the Revenue authorities in levying quit-rent on land which forms the site of the Catholic Church, Presbytery, Burial ground, and school at Ootacamund. The land was granted to the Roman Catholic Mission on a 99 years' lease in February 1842 with an annual quit-rent of Rs. 12-14-8, which was collected to the end of 1841, but since then it was entered in the Revenue Accounts as held "free," but no authority for this step could be found, and Government directed that the quit-rent stipulated by the original lease should be enforced and the order was carried into effect in Fasli 1,300. But as it has always been the policy of Government to assign rent or revenue free lands for churches, burial grounds and charitable institutions of all denominations, both the Collector of the district and the Board of Revenue recommended that the land should be held free of all taxes, and Government has now accepted this recommendation. As the plot in question has been held free of quit-rent for fifty years, it will be exempted from assessment as an act of grace.

MR. WALTER BENTLEY writes that he will shortly arrive in Bombay for Australia with a full dramatic company, with complete scenery, dresses and accessories for the representation of the various plays in his *repertoire*, which embraces thirty-five standard characters. Judging by a pamphlet which accompanies his letter, Mr. Bentley is well known and appreciated as an actor and manager throughout Australia and New Zealand, and has had considerable experience in England, where he was also very successful. Good plays, good staging, and good acting appear to be strong points in his favour, and should secure a hearty welcome for the company in Bombay.

IT is understood that although the India Office authorities are inclined to look favourably on the claims of the Cooper's Hill Engineers, whose promotion has been so gravely retarded, considerable difficulties are felt in accepting the scheme for upwards of a hundred retirements which was sent home last year by the Government of India. These difficulties it is believed, are not altogether financial, as the cost of fulfilling the conditions under which candidates joined the service and that of pensioning the officers recruited in excess during certain years would not be widely different. It seems to be realised that to get rid of officers of mature experience in the prime of their usefulness is not the best solution to the difficulty. The trouble is precisely analogous to that recently existing in the Madras Staff Corps, with one important difference. Whereas the Madras officer, though he commanded a company only, would still attain his rank at fixed periods of service, the unfortunate Cooper's Hill men not only bear the burden of low exchange in common with other services, but their promotion is blocked in addition. It is obviously not an economical course to officer regiments with Majors and Lieutenant-Colonels doing duty as subalterns, nor to have Engineers of twenty years' service acting in the same capacity as their juniors by fifteen years, but whatever way be found out of the dilemma it should be found speedily, as either of the above burdens is a heavy one,—united they are almost more than men can bear. It is not fair to the officers of a large spending department, with its heavy responsibilities, to expect them to endure with fortitude both the hardships due to the fall in silver and those due to the Government's own action in, reckless over-recruitment.

THE late heavy frosts enabled the residents of Dharmsala to enjoy some very good skating. The Dal was completely frozen over with 5 inches of ice, and for four days skating was kept up from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. On Thursday the little lake was a very merry scene, no less than 8 skaters being on the ice at once, including two ladies. The Gurkha orderlies too enjoyed the fun each day and were becoming quite adepts at sliding, whilst one or two were so bold as to put on skates, but these latter were more often to be seen in a recumbent position on the ice than standing up.

As it is found that soldiers travelling by railway often cause inconvenience with their rifles and take up a great deal of room with them, the Government of India has issued a circular to the Agents of Railways under the control of the State to fit up certain of their 2nd, 3rd, and intermediate class carriages with hooks or racks for slinging soldiers' guns, and to report after a short interval the progress made in this direction.

LIEUTENANT MASTER, of the 3rd Gurkhas, son of an ex-Member of the Madras Council, who was shot through the lungs by the Kachins in Upper Burma last week, is reported to be improving slightly. A telegram has been received in Madras announcing that the bleeding had stopped, and it is hoped that his condition is not so alarming as was at first supposed.

THE provisioning of the Gilgit garrison this summer is already being arranged for by Captain Yielding. It will be far less expensive than last year, as practically all supplies and transport can be obtained locally in Kashmir.

IN exchange for the white and black Llamas, etc., obtained last month for the Karachi zoological garden from Mr. Jamrach, of London, a lion and some other wild animals, belonging to the above garden, have been sent to the Naturalist.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Indian Forester*, gives the following interesting notes—"*Bambusa arundinacea* flowered in South Travancore in 1816-17 according to Lieutenant Ward, then engaged on a survey of the country. It flowered again over the same area in 1869-70. Throughout the northern half of the State this bamboo flowered in 1880-81 "Oxytenanthera Bourdilloni," the thornless hill bamboo, flowered in 1888-89. "Teinostachyum Wightianum," a hill reed, flowered everywhere in 1887-88. It is said to flower only at very long intervals. "Ochlandra travancorica" is said to flower every seven years. Different valleys flower at different times."

DURING the month of December last no less than 1561 primary vaccine operations were performed in the Karachi District of which 1379 were successful, 35 unsuccessful and doubtful, and 147 unknown. The number of re-vaccinations was 243.

THE farm of the pearl fishery in the neighbourhood of Karachi, which was sold recently by the Collector of Customs by public auction realised, we understand, a sum of Rs. 610, which goes to the Local Fund of the District.

IT is stated that it is the intention of the Northern Railway Administration of China to extend the present railway, which just now has been made only as far as Lan-chow, beyond Shan Hai khwan, or the eastern extremity of the Great Wall, into Manchuria, and that preparations have already been begun so as to commence the extension line with the beginning of next Spring. It is said to be the intention of the Chinese Government to run the line through Kirin and Tsi-tsi-har, up to the banks of the Amoor river.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

THIS afternoon a large and varied entertainment will be given at Government House, Parel, in aid of the Avabai Bhownuggree Nurses' Home. There will be among other amusements the musical ride, which has been organised by Captain Gordon. Tableaux vivants on an extensive scale, with many new and felicitous effects will be among the attractions of the evening under the special care of her Excellency Lady Harris.

The first set of tableaux will represent the well-known story of Cinderella, in six scenes, in which, appearing first as the despised household drudge of her step-sisters, she is transformed by the fairy's wand into the beautiful court lady, and at the ball wins the heart of the Prince, who traces her by means of her silver slipper, and finally makes her his happy bride.

The story of Abdul Hasan is the subject of the second set of tableaux. It is taken from the Arabian Night's Tales, and is full of amusing surprise which would lose their zest, if disclosed too soon. We refrain, therefore, from all details. But we feel bound to say that the moral of this particular tale is as fresh and sound to-day as

"In the golden prime
Of the Good Harun al Raschid;"

for it teaches us that it is better, on the whole, not to aspire to the rank and dignity and riches of a Sultan, even for a single day. If, however, you do achieve such greatness if only for a day, be careful to live within your means, for there is no knowing how low the rupee may fall.

The third set of tableaux The Sleeping Beauty will represent a story familiar enough to all English children, but whether it is the common heritage also of the whole Aryan race, and is equally well known on the shores of the Indian ocean as on the banks of the Thames, is more than doubtful. We may, therefore, be pardoned for repeating it for the benefit of all to whom it is unknown. It dates back to the time when there were still elves, trolls, and fairies in this world, and illustrates not only the malignity of fairy nature but the necessity for the utmost care and circumspection in issuing invitations to an entertainment. Even in these latter days offence is sometimes caused. The uninvited do not always regard with complacency a hint to stay away; but happily none of us possesses the power now of putting to sleep for a hundred years a forgetful host for sending out an incomplete batch of invitations. This is, however, exactly what happened to the Sleeping beauty, not for her own sins of omission, but for those of her parents. They had asked all the country-side to the feast in honour of their child; but one little troll, who had written her name perhaps indistinctly in the Visitors' Book, was left out and, indeed, it was just possible that the postal arrangements were defective and the parents not to blame at all. However, no card ever reached her, and, in revenge, she placed a spell on the assembled guests, under which they all fell into a profound slumber, their recovery from which was only secured, after all, by the intervention of a good fairy. In due course, however, the spell was broken by a process which has since become fairly familiar to all branches of the Aryan race. The details cannot be presented in lovelier words than those of the late Poet Laureate. This is how the garden looked during the long sleep:—

"Soft lustre bathes the range of urns
On every slanting terrace-lawn;
The fountain to his place returns
Deep in the garden lake withdrawn.
Here droops the banner on the tower,
On the hall-hearths the festal fires,
The peacock in his laurel bower,
The parrot in his gilded wires.

Roof haunting martins warm their eggs
In these, in those the life is stay'd.
The mantles from the golden pegs
Droop sleepily: no sound is made,
Not even of a goat that sings.
More like a picture seemeth all
Than those old portraits of old kings
That watch the sleepers from the wall."

This is the description of the Sleeping Beauty herself:—

"She sleeps: her breathings are not heard
In palace chambers far apart.
The fragrant tresses are not stirr'd
That lie upon her charmed heart.
She sleeps: on either hand upswells
The gold fringed pillow lightly prest:
She sleeps, nor dreams, but ever dwells
A perfect form in perfect rest."

Then comes the arrival of the fairy prince.

All precious things discovered late
To those that seek them issue forth,
For love in sequel works with fate,
And draws the veil from hidden worth.
He travels far from other skies—
His mantle glitters on the rocks—
A fairy prince with joyful eyes
And lighter-footed than the fox.

He comes, scarce knowing what he seeks:
He breaks the hedge; he enters there:
The colour flies into his cheeks:
He trusts to light on something fair:
For all his life the charm did talk
About his path, and hover near
With words of promise in his walk.
And whisper'd voices at his ear.

More close and close his footsteps wind:
The magic music in his heart
Beats quick and quicker, till he find
The quiet chamber far apart.
The spirit flutters like a lark
He stoops—to kiss her—on his knee;...and then.

A touch, a kiss! the charm was snapt
There rose a noise of striking clocks
And feet that ran, and doors that clapt
And barking dogs, and crowing cocks
A fuller light illumined all,
A breeze thro' all the garden swept,
A sudden hubbub shook the hall,
And sixty feet the fountain leapt.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
The butler drank, the steward scrawl'd,
The fire shot up, the martin flew,
The parrot screamed, the pea-cock squall'd
The maid and page renew'd their strife,
The palace bang'd and buzzed and clackt,
And all the long spent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract."

But we believe steps have been taken to prevent such a catastrophe at Parel.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT ERSKINE ROAD.

YESTERDAY evening great excitement was caused at Nizampura, in consequence of a tragedy of a most shocking character having been enacted there. Tarmahomed Ismael, a young Mahomedan, about twenty-five years of age, murdered his wife Fatmabee, aged sixteen years, by stabbing her on the neck with a knife, and then put an end to his own life in a similar manner. The cause of this shocking deed is still enshrouded in mystery. It appeared that the murderer and his victim who lived together in a house at Nizampura, Erskine Road, sometimes quarrelled with each other and lived very unhappily. A few days ago the murderer got his knife sharpened, and this showed that he had premeditated the murder of the ill-fated girl. Yesterday evening he suddenly rushed upon his wife and stabbed her on the neck. Fatma fell down, and the murderer sat on her and hacked her in a brutal manner, killing her on the spot. He then committed suicide by cutting his own throat with the same knife. On hearing the cries, Tarmahomed's mother came upon the scene and on seeing the corpses of her son and daughter-in-law lying on the floor, she raised an alarm. The police were immediately on the spot, instituting every possible enquiries into the cause of the shocking occurrence. An inquest will be held over the bodies this morning by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney.

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER.

NEAR the Gaiety Theatre, within the past few days, a handsome little kiosk has been erected, in which an enterprising caterer for the public amusement has provided a novel exhibition, "Eve's Floral Bower, or the Garden of the Thousand and One Nights at the Palace of Jewels." It is certainly a very pregnant title, and as full of mystery as can well be. So is the show. It is simply unique and how the bower can hold so many people as are gathered into it is a mystery which those who visit it must solve for themselves. It is needless to say that the thousands of people who will visit it will be entranced and left in as great doubt as to how it is manipulated as have been the many thousands who have patronised similar exhibitions in London, Paris, and Calcutta. The show is open every evening between five o'clock and eleven.

SHUT THE MINTS OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Brussels Conference having adjourned the sooner the Indian Mints are shut to the public the better for the Indian Government and the Indian people and the better too for the chance of restoring silver to its old parity with gold. India loses fearfully by having to pay £16,000,000 in London (a gold country) yearly. If silver were at par it would cost her Rs. 160,000,000, but with exchange at less than 1s. 3d. instead of 2s. per rupee it costs her more than Rs.256,000,000. Now a very large portion of that heavy loss the Indian Government could make up by simply shutting the Indian mints to the public and by purchasing silver in New York (not in London) to be paid for there (New York) with Indian goods, and coining that silver into rupees to pay for those Indian goods in India. Silver sells in New York at 82½ cents per ounce, 480 grains, and there is a profit of about 70 per cent. on coining it into rupees. At present that profit goes into the pockets of private persons; but if Government did as the English Government does, that is, buy its own silver and put the profit of the coining (seventy per cent.) into the Treasury it would go a very long way towards making up the loss India makes on her remittances to London. But how is the Indian Government to buy silver in New York? Well one way is to open negotiations with a silver bullion broker in New York, and say: "We can buy large quantities of silver bullion if you can arrange to take payment for it in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, indigo, opium, lac, silk, and jute, all of which we produce, and all of which the United States at present import largely, and we can sell these at a price to include cost, freight, and insurance to New York to be balanced by your shipping to us silver bullion at market price." The New York broker will manage the business fast enough if the Indian Government brokers send them proper samples and reasonable prices. Such action on the part of the Indian Government would greatly stimulate every one of the "producing" trades I have named above, exports to England might, indeed, must fall off at first, but in a very short while the production of all those articles would be greatly increased, and the increased employment thus given to the people would enable India to absorb a much larger quantity of rupees than at present. Why the Government has for so long a time kept the mints open to the general public when there was such a large profit on the coinage of silver bullion into rupees seems to me a mystery. It might every year since silver began to fall have made large profits in its coinage, and as those profits would have gone into the Indian Treasury (in England the profit on silver coinage goes on to the Treasury) they would have largely reduced the loss suffered by adverse exchanges in London. During the five years 1885 to 1889 it coined Rs. 387,670,140, and the profit on that all went into private pockets and not into the Treasury! But the treasury should not only shut the mints but it should prohibit the import of silver bullion or silver coins by any one except the Government, and it should only sell bullion at 2 or 3 per cent. less than its value in rupees.—I am, &c.,

GEORGE AUGUSTUS HAIG.

Villa Rosalia, Biarritz, Jan. 12.

***The writer of the above is a man of business, who has been engaged in trade in Scotland and England, both as a manufacturer and a commission agent, and a merchant for more than fifty years.—ED., *B. G.*

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following rules, which have been made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and which have received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council as required by that section, are published for general information in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

I.—Preliminary.

1. In these Rules—

"Council" means the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the Purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

"President" means the Governor of Bombay, or, in his absence, the Senior Civil Ordinary Member of Council present.

"Member" means a Member of the Council, whether Ordinary or Additional.

II.—Rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement in the Council of the Governor:—

2. The Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay shall be explained in Council every year, and a printed copy given to each Member.

3. After the explanation has been made each member shall be at liberty to offer any observations he may wish to make on the Statement.

4. The Member who explained the Statement shall have the right of reply, and the discussion shall be closed by the President making such observations, if any, as he may consider necessary.

5. The discussion will be limited to those branches of Revenue and Expenditure which are under the control of the Local Government; and it will not be permissible to enter upon a criticism of Imperial Finance.

III.—Rules for asking questions:—

6. No question shall be asked or answered in the Council of the Governor, at a meeting of the Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, as to any matters or branches of the Administration other than those under the control of the Governor in Council; and in matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to the matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

7. Except as provided above, any question may be asked by any Member, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

8. A Member who wishes to ask a question shall give at least six clear days' notice in writing to the Secretary on the Council, submiting in full the question which he wishes to ask.

9. Questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information, and must not be in an argumentative or hypothetical form or defamatory of any person or section of the community.

10. The President may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests, and in such case the question shall not be entered in the Proceedings of the Council.

11. The President may, if he thinks fit, allow a question to be asked with shorter notice than six days; and may in any case require longer notice if he thinks fit, or extend, if necessary, the time for answering a question.

12. When the President has permitted the question to be asked, it shall be entered in the Notice Paper for the day, and questions shall be put, in the Order in which they stand in the Notice Paper, before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

13. A question shall be read by the Member by whom it was framed, or, in his absence, if he so desires, by some other Member in his behalf, and the answer shall be given either by the President or some other Member whom he may designate for the purpose.

14. The President may rule, at his discretion, that an answer to a question on the Notice Paper, even though the question be not put, shall be given on the ground of public interest.

15. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of an answer given to a question asked under these rules.

16. The question asked and the answer given to it shall be entered nthe Proceedings of the Council.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A EUROPEAN GUNNER.

YESTERDAY afternoon Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the Station Hospital, Colaba, touching the death of Henry Sharp, a gunner, in the 20th Southern Division, Royal Artillery. On Tuesday evening deceased was seen drinking beer at Morley Hall. He was then in company of a man, named Reynolds. A short time later another man, named Adrien, turned up at the Hall, and had some altercation with the deceased. Some words passed between them, and Adrien gave the deceased a push, by which the latter fell down. The next morning deceased was seen lying on the verandah of a barrack, and two of his comrades, thinking he was the worse for liquor, took him to the station hospital. The deceased vomitted a large quantity of liquid, which seemed to contain a deal of beer. After his admission into the hospital, the Surgeon in charge discovered three wounds on the head of the deceased. There was one right over the top of the head, one across the eye, and one behind, a little above the neck. There was also one wound discovered on the right thigh. Only one witness, Serjeant-Major Murray, was examined yesterday by the Coroner, and the inquest was adjourned for a week to enable the police to make inquiries into the matter.

Hugh Murray said: I am Sergeant-Major of the 20th Southern Division, Royal Artillery, and reside at Colaba. The deceased Henry Sharp was a gunner in the same artillery. His age was thirty years. I knew him for the last six years. His habits were temperate and his character good. I have sometimes seen him drunk. I last saw him alive the day before yesterday at 8 a. m. He then appeared to be well.

The inquest, at this stage, was adjourned until Saturday, the 18th instant.

THE CHINCHLI SHOW WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINCHLI, FEB. 7.

AFTER a rather quiet Sunday our camp again began to show vigorous signs of life. Our hunting friends were active very early on Monday morning, and great efforts had been made to secure a really fine morning's sport. The Master of the hounds had been out daily looking about and taking stock of all likely places in which Jacks are generally found, but whether the various quarries got warning of something unusual or were scared from the locality by the mighty concourse of people assembled at the fair (there were about 75,000 people) I cannot tell. What really turned out was that though a goodly number of sportsmen assembled, including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, and rode off in the highest spirit, they only succeeded in finding two small foxes, and ne'er a Jack showed even the tip of his tail. Such is the varied fortune of sport, our greatest efforts sometimes being thwarted when we hoped for the greatest success; however, our party had a good morning's ride, and returned in excellent spirits.

The tennis tournament proved very exciting, most of the competitors being in good form, and all very keen to win. The following give the results of the different rounds, from which it will appear that instead of the often-disappointing handicapping the players drew fair partners in every bat:—

1st Round.

Miss Spence } beat { Mrs. Wray.
Mr. Marden } { Mr. Sinclair.
Miss Little } beat { Miss Macpherson.
Mr. Wolseley } { Mr. Fraser.
Mrs Macpherson } beat { Mrs. Priestley.
Dr. Greany } { Mr. Bogar.
Miss Wodehouse } beat { Miss Sinclair.
Col. Wodehouse } { Rev. Priestley.

2nd Round.

Miss Spence } beat { Miss Wodehouse.
Dr. Greany } { Mr. Marden.
Mrs. Macpherson } beat { Miss Little.
Col. Wodehouse } { Mr. Wolseley.

Final Match.

Mrs. Macpherson } beat { Miss Spence.
Dr. Greany } { Col. Wodehouse.

In the Rifle Shooting Competition the conditions were five rounds of ammunition, each, at 50 and 100 yards, the gentleman standing at 50 yards and choosing any position at 100 yards. The following is a list of those who made a total of over 30 points:—

H. E. Lord Harris	19 plus	12=31
Mr. Bogar	21 "	12=33
Mr. Fraser	16 "	16=32
Mr. Lewis	17 "	16=33
Mr. Marden	19 "	20=39
Mr. Sargeant	20 "	19=39
Mr. Pigott	13 "	18=31
Col. Sheringhan	15 "	19=34
Miss Steuart	16 "	16=32
Mrs. Crawley-Boevey	16 "	15=31

Gentlemen's Prize. (Tie.)

Mr. Marden	17 "	23=40
Mr. Sargeant	14 "	11=25

Mr. Marden was thus declared the winner of the much coveted Doulton ware salad bowl.

It will be seen that two ladies made a close fight for the handsome plated ink-stand, which was carried off by Miss Steuart of Dharwar.

These amusements were indulged in while the preparatory business of the show was going on in the hands of three or four hard-working committees. For evening recreation there was also rowing on the river Krishna; and a drive (necessarily at a slow pace) through the seething mass of human beings at the fair was full of interest.

But the business of the gathering was the Show, and before noon yesterday all the Chiefs and visitors were assembled in the grand marquee in the show-yard; and not long after H. H. the Maharaja had been ushered in and taken his seat on the dais, the booming of guns announced the arrival of H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris, who were met and led in by his Highness, and seated on the dais, as also Colonel Wodehouse C.I.E., the Political Agent. The splendid tent, lent by the Governor, contained a brilliant assemblage of officers in military and political uniform, Karbharis, and other officials in turbans of various hues, and Chiefs in kinkob and jewellery. The principal Chiefs present were of Inchalkaranji, Vishalgad, Sar Lashkar Bahadur of Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj, Kurandwad (senior and junior), Mudhol, Wontmurkar, and others. The proceedings at once commenced by the reading of the following report by Mr. V. R. Kirtikar, B. A., the honorary secretary of the Show committee. This gentleman had the advantage of having travelled through Europe with the Maharaja's father, the late lamented Abasahib Regent of Kolhapur. He read the following:—

Your Excellencies, Your Highness, Colonel Wodehouse, Chiefs, Sirdars, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—After an interval of two years, we beg to welcome you to this our ninth Show since its first institution in 1883. There was none last year, as it was feared that the scarcity of fodder, which then prevailed in the adjoining district, from which the Show is largely recruited, would make it exceedingly inconvenient and difficult, if not impracticable, for the ryots to bring in their cattle, and the year before the operations of the general Census of 1891, which fell in the same week as the fair held here, would have considerably interfered with the successful management of the Show. But for this interval this would be the eleventh Show. Since the last Show, which was held in 1890, the prospectus has been slightly altered with a view to hold out further inducement to the breeders of cattle. These consist mainly of additional prizes as detailed below:—(1.) In section I., class 5, an extra prize of Rs. 50 is offered for the best cow or bull imported from Guzerat or Mysore, suitable for getting dairy stock, and in class 6 a new prize of Rs. 100, called the Raja of Kolhapur's Prize, will be given to the best bull or cow in the Show. (2.) In section II., class 1, a prize of Rs. 60 is provided for the best horse or mare, born and bred in the Kolhapur State, or the S. M. Country, and the property of a *bona-fide* resident of the same; and in class 6 a prize of Rs. 50 is added for the best colt or filly bred in the Kolhapur State or the S.-M. Country. In class 9 the prizes are increased by two, one of Rs. 50 for the best brood-mare reared in the Kolhapur State or S. M. Country; and the other of Rs. 60 for the best brood-mare born and reared in the same, the owner in either case to be *bona-fide* resident thereof. These additions now bring up to the total number of prizes to 204, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,169. In the first year of the

were awarded prizes: horses, 113, other cattle, 105. Excepting horses, there is not much difference in the number of the last Show as compared with this year's. The falling off in the number of horses is perhaps owing to the new Show at Nagar, which being nearer Poona than Chinchli, has reduced the number of our admissions from that collectorate from 71 in 1890 to 41 this year. Regarding the quality of the horses exhibited this year, I think I cannot do better than quote the following notes kindly supplied by Captain Morgan.—"The show taken was on the whole satisfactory, proving that the S. M. Chiefs are taking personal interest in the matter, willing to spend money on a good sire, or otherwise improving the breed. The system adopted requires careful reconstruction, and the injudicious meeting of small and unsound mares with unsuitable stallions cannot lead to anything but unsatisfactory results. I would suggest that breeding be carried on for a few years on definite lines and suitable mares and stallions obtained. The young stock showed great promise—several however had the elbows tied in—the result due to want of liberty and confinement. The exhibits from British Territory were good, and the brood mares exceptionally so." Of the 237 horses exhibited, 95 come from the British Districts of Belgaum, Satara, Poona, Sholapur, and Nagar, and the remaining 142 from Kolhapur and the S. M. Country. Of the prize-winners 59 belong to the former and 54 to the latter. Among the 414 cattle admitted into the Show-yard 289 are from Kolhapur and the S. M. Country and 125 from the Satara and Belgaum Collectorates. Of these 86 and 19 respectively obtained prizes. The best cow in the Show, which carries H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur's Prize of Rs.100, is owned by Tukaram Joti of Kurundwad. The two prizes of Rs. [illegible] and 67 for the best country-bred horse (or mare) in the Show and the best horse (or mare) suitable for Native Cavalry or Police, *bona fide* for sale, are respectively awarded to Ganu bin Parvata Chavan of Bhimthadi, and Rajaram Hirachund Gujar of Baramati. The three special prizes for the best horse or mare bred in the Kolhapur State or S. M. Country, the owner being a *bona-fide* resident of the same, and the best brood-mare reared in Kolhapur or S. M. Country, and the best brood-mare born and reared in Kolhapur or S. M. Country and owned by a *bona-fide* resident of the same are not awarded for the reason that there are no exhibits under the conditions which were better than the successful competition in the brood-mare class; and had the prizes been awarded it would have been giving more to inferior animals than those selected for first prize-winners. The prize for the best colt or filly in the Show is awarded to Satgonda Patil of Khadaklat, in the Kolhapur State, for his filly. The "Colonel Waller" Prize, of the value of Rs. 45, is awarded to Rama bin Tatya Vagh for his country-bred mare; and the Regent's Prize of Rs. 50 to Bala Rama Gaikwad for his country-bred gelding. The prizes introduced on the last occasion of the Show in 1890 for the exhibition of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, do not seem to attract a larger number of exhibits yet. The show of them is as regrettably poor as it was two years ago. In concluding this report, I beg to offer to your Excellencies, in the name of the managing committee of the Show, our thanks for having graced this occasion with your presence at no small inconvenience to yourselves. Our thanks are also due to the judging committees who have awarded the prizes, but prominently among them to Captain Morgan and other members of the committee for judging horses, and their president Major Wray, Assistant Political Agent, S. M. Country. Their assistance has been very valuable in adjudging prizes to the successful horses. We have also to thank Mr. R. A. Gaikwad, Mamlutdar of the Shirol Peta, in which this village lies, for his indefatigable exertions, as manager of the Show, and Mr. T. P. Ranade, Overseer, Kolhapur State, P. W. D., who laid out the Showyard, and to the Inamdar of this village Nana Sahib Chinchlikar. On behalf of the managing committee I now beg to request that your Excellency will be pleased to declare the Show open, and distribute the prizes.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Lord Harris then rose and delivered the following speech:—

Your Highness, Colonel Wodehouse, Chiefs, and Sardars of the Southern Mahratta Country, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is I assure you a source of very great pleasure to me that I have been able during the term of my office in the Bombay Presidency to find time to pay a visit to this Show, which has now become so well-known throughout the Bombay Presidency for its size and importance. And the reasons of the gratification it has caused me are several. In the first place from an official point of view it gives me the opportunity, without going through the formal ceremony of a Durbar, and perhaps it is advantageous that we should avoid it, of meeting in their own country his Highness the Maharajah and the Chief, of the Southern Mahratta Country, and it is a special pleasure to meet them here this year, for it has afforded me a public opportunity, on behalf of the Government of Bombay, of according them our most sincere thanks for the support we received from them last year in our efforts to mitigate the distress caused by the failure of the rains. It was, of course, as much their duty towards their subjects as it was our duty towards her Majesty's subjects to do what they could to alleviate the distress, but we nevertheless felt, and felt strongly, that our efforts were made more successful, and their result more useful to those whom we wished to benefit by having on every side of our boundaries and in the enclaves surrounded by our British territories such co-operation as we met with from the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country last year. It is regarded naturally by us as highly to their credit that they recognised without hesitation the serious character of the visitation. They set to work to give assistance to those who needed it, and they did so on what we have now ascertained after years of experience to be the best organised way of providing that assistance. By means of the funds at their disposal they have been able to make advances in the form of tikavi of considerable sums which have been distributed among the farmers and have been able to utilise the labour thrown out of gear by the failure of the rains—an outlay which must result, we hope, in future years in increased crops. There were, of course, other ways in which they expended their efforts, but the fact that they were able to make advances from the balances at their disposal is a significant proof of the good management of the Kolhapur Durbar under Col. Wodehouse's able direction and by the Chiefs, for unless there had been good management they would not have had those balances. Therefore, both on the ground of the good management of the States which placed the funds at their disposal, and the fact that when the emergency came they utilised those balances in the best possible way, they ought to receive a large meed of gratitude from their subjects, and certainly they have a large meed of gratitude from the Bombay Government. Another ground from an administrative point of view on which it pleases me to pay this visit here is to see the system of organization, which has enabled those who have the management of this fair to bring such a large number of persons together in such a short space of time, and to make such arrangements as tend to their comfort and secure them against disease. And from what I am told, those who are entitled to may distinctly congratulate the committee of management on their successful efforts, and it certainly seems to me that they are to be congratulated. The organization must have been a very highly efficient one to produce a meeting so large and orderly as this has been. I believe that whilst there are many who have taken a large and active part in this organization I am not wrong in specially mentioning Major Wray who has had a good deal to do with these Shows for many years, and we must congratulate him and his colleagues on the result of their efforts. The third ground, ladies and gentlemen, on which it has afforded me very great pleasure to come here is that being myself so largely interested in the pursuit of agriculture, it is naturally a special pleasure to come to a gathering like this in India, to see what is done here and to compare it with what is done on similar occasions in our own country; and I am sincerely glad to be able to congratulate the Durbar on the long life and success that has attended the Show, and to hope that it may continue for many years to come as an adjunct to the great Fair which, I suppose, will always be held—an adjunct by way of encouraging the agriculturist farmers of the country to adopt such improved methods as are shown to be useful, and to give an opportunity to the great men of the country to meet those of lower grade and by the mere fact of the presence of these great men and the interest it evidences to show to those of lower grade, that those in the higher grade have a sympathy with them and their affairs. That success has met their efforts is proved by the increased encouragement given to the breeding of horses and cattle, for whereas you commenced with 70 prizes aggregating some Rs. 1,400 in value you have now risen to 204 prizes of the aggregate value of over Rs. 5,000. That shows that great interest is taken in the Show by the nobility and gentry of the surrounding country, who recognise the advantages attending these exhibitions, and who are ready to support them from their private funds; and undoubtedly it is difficult to conceive any direction in the profession of agriculture in which it is more necessary to give encouragement than breeding, especially in a country which depends so largely on agriculture, and on the possession of a healthy, strong, and active breed as India does. It is possible that your efforts may not at once produce all the results you wish for. Horse-breeding is, we know, a lottery, and cattle-breeding is if you take the advice of those few intelligent who do know something of the matter you will by degrees be able to introduce a class of sire, which the people of the country will patronise, and the same applies in the case of cattle. You must not run away with the idea that, because you have introduced a sire that, therefore, the agriculturists are going to patronise him. The first thing that the great majority of people want instruction in as regards agriculture is that the farmer is in his own business a shrewd man, and that he knows a great deal more than the novices and amateurs who wish to impress the world with the idea that they know more than the practical farmer. This leads me to refer to one or two remarks made in the report you have just heard read. I find in one paragraph that it is reported that certain pamphlets prepared on agricultural subjects are distributed among the farmers of the country. Far be it from me to discourage a literary education on agricultural matters, but we must not allow ourselves to be led away with the idea that farming is going to be learnt from books. There is only one book out of which farming is to be learnt—the book of Nature. There is no profession in the world, in which practical experience is more necessary than the profession of the farmer, and yet there is no individual born in the world who, although he has had no experience at all, is not convinced that he has been specially formed by Nature to be a successful farmer, and it is only when he has had practical experience that he discovers that what he has learnt in books has got to be qualified by what is to be learnt by Nature, and that farming is a more difficult profession than he thought it was. I do not suggest that the distribution of these pamphlets and treatises and leaflets is useless. They were written by a man, Dr. Steel, who had practical experience with farming, but depend upon it that the man who is actually and practically engaged every day of this life in comparing the forces of Nature has a shrewd idea that he knows a great deal more than the gentleman who wrote the pamphlets. We should, of course, encourage the practical farmer to think that he yet has something to learn, and among these pamphlets there are, perhaps, many useful lessons to be learnt, and which will be picked up. I will not pay the farmers of this country the bad compliment to say that they do not know their business as well as the farmers of other countries, but it was the opinion of Dr. Voelcker, who was specially brought out by the Government of India to specially report on what he thought ought to be done in the way of improving farming and increasing the output of the land by the adoption of other methods than those already adopted by the use of manures other than those now used—I say, the general conclusion, to which he came to was that the Indian farmer knew his work well, and that he had little to teach him. That is the opinion of a thoroughly scientific and a thoroughly practical man. I also see that you refer to the fact that there is a model farm at Kolhapur, and that, therefore, for that reason, and also because of the short time during which the agriculturists are assembled here, you doubt if a small farm would be practicable here. I would suggest that if in the course of your operations at Kolhapur you prove to the satisfaction of yourselves and to the satisfaction of the referees you may call in from the neighbourhood that there is some better method of farming, some processes by which you can produce better crops, or that there is some implement better than those at present in use, it would, I think, be very useful if, on a small plot of ground here, prepared for the exhibition, you exhibit what you have discovered to the practical men assembled, and by that means you may be able to introduce improved processes of farming. I would not, however, encourage you to do that unless you are sure that what you regard as an improvement is so in the opinion of practical people, and I can quite believe that in course of time, if the experiment be not made on too large a scale, you will by a process of exhaustion discover some real improvement, which will be of use to the practical farmer. You will remember that the exhaustive experiments of Sir John Lawe as regards the produce of wheat per acre in England and the value of the various kinds of manure for wheat, were carried out on small plots of land, where he was able to study every little thing that affected the growth of the wheat. He was able to gauge the amount of rain to the acre, the amount of any particular manure which was carried off by the rain, and so on, and you will be able to understand from a summary of the analyses he made, the amount of attention he gave to the experiments, and the vast variety of points attended to before, by a process of exhaustion he reduced the results of his experiments to a satisfactory conclusion. And, after all, Sir John Lawe, practical and scientific man as he is, tells us that after thirty years of experience and experimenting he has come to the conclusion that the best manure for wheat is stable yard manure. That was the opinion of the agriculturist farmer long before Sir John Lawe began his experiments. If you can work the model farm at Kolhapur to discover something good, and then show it to this large assembly of practical farmers you will do some good for agriculture. But, ladies and gentlemen, and Chiefs and Sirdars of the Southern Mahratta Country, even if your efforts do not result in any very marked progress as regards the breeding of horses or cattle, or sheep, or as regards the processes, which go to make the output better, we are bound to look in the case of these vast gatherings of people and in this mixture of grades, castes, and classes and of people interested in various professions—I say, we have got to look in the case of these gatherings somewhat deeper than the apparent outside result of the experiment. We have got to look into the effect that these gatherings have, and it seems to me that here, as at home, the effect cannot but be good. It brings his Highness, and it brings the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country, into the presence of this large mass, on whose efforts their revenues depend; it brings them into a closer relation with their people, who are thus able to see that those whom they look up to as an example and a guide are in sympathy with them as regards their everyday affairs: it shows the people that the great ones of the world are not above concerning themselves with their affairs, and they recognise the important place that agriculture has among the castes and classes of the country. The mere fact of the presence of his Highness and of the Chiefs makes the people feel that there is a common feeling between them, extending, let us hope, to friendship. For those reasons we must look deeper down than the mere superficial results shown, and I would ask your Highness to encourage, to the utmost of your power when your Highness ascends the gadi, these exhibitions, and encourage the Chiefs to assist you in extending them. On all these grounds it gives me great pleasure to be here, and I appreciate the compliment of being asked to declare the Show open, which I do now. (Cheers.)

The principal prize-winners were then called in, and received their reward at the hands of his Excellency. An adjournment was then made to the north side of the marquee facing the showing ring, in which the prize animals were walked round and duly admired.

Their Excellencies and the other visitors then returned to the pretty camp, from which Lord and Lady Harris started in the afternoon to drive to the station, where a special train was ready to take them to Poona. They were accompanied by the Hon. Miss Smith, Mr. Edgerley, Captains Fowle and Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey, Messrs. R. E. Candy, C.S., Cappel, C. S., and Lindsay. After the departure of the gubernatorial party on Monday afternoon that same evening saw the close of the festivities, which, I am glad to say, died hard. The dinner was all that could be wished for, and in some very amusing speeches the various speakers thanked H. H. the Maharajah for his truly magnificent hospitality; also Colonel and Miss Wodehouse, with Major and Mrs. Wray, for the no less admirable way in which they had dispensed it. The guests also drank the health of Mr. M. Cuverji, C.I.E., the Dewan of Kolhapur, and hoped that his future would be in all respects as sucessful and brilliant as his past valuable services. The toast "Colonel Sheringham and his hounds" was well received, even by those ladies who "would no Jack's life destroy." Dinner ended, the guests adjourned to the tennis-courts, when a wonderful transformation had taken place. Numerous lamp posts had been erected, and between each post hung a Chinese lantern of various colours and fantastic shapes. The floor was as good as it could be, and many were puzzled to know how the cloth had been so beautifully stretched. The Band of the Kolhapur Infantry furnished the music, and dancing was kept up with vigour till after one o'clock, when all re-assembled for the last time in the dining tent for supper. Hilarity ran high, but was brought to its highest pitch, when Dr. Donegan sang a clever and amusing song, which he had written for the occasion. Needless to say he was loudly cheered and received a rapturous encore.

This was our last general meeting. Early next morning (Tuesday) the guests, who were going south, started early, and those for Kolhapur a little later. The whole time was most enjoyable, and long will the memory of the 9th Chinchli Horse and Cattle Show, with its accompanying festivities, live in the minds of all, and perhaps the hearts of some who were privileged to be there.

MR. F. C. HARRISON, Deputy Accountant-General Bengal, probably proceeds on furlough for nine months in April. On several phases of the currency question, Mr. Harrison has written very effectively, with knowledge and clearness.

THE HOUSE-TAX IN SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Herewith I send you for publication in your paper a protest by some Municipal Commissioners against the proceedings of the Municipal meetings in which the house-tax scheme was passed. The protest will convince you and your readers that there was no discussion, and that the people's objections were not considered. Is it not unseemly haste to adopt this measure in this manner?—Yours, &c.,

HARDEVRAM NANABHAI HARIDAS.

Surat, Gopipura.

To the President, Surat City Municipality.

Surat, 2nd February, 1893.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Commissioners of the Surat City Municipality, beg to submit our humble protest against the proceedings of the Special General Meeting of the Municipality held on the 20th December, 1892 and 14th January, 1893.

1. The announcement that the petitions of objection to the scheme of taxation notified to the public on 3rd December, 1892 had nothing to show on the face of them that they were from Surat people was quite out of order and uncalled for and that nothing was before the Corporation to warrant this assumption.

2. The majority made it impossible for the Corporation to consider the petitions of objections and in fact they were not considered by the Corporation.

3. The Corporation without considering the objections acted beyond its powers by declaring the objections invalid.

4. (a) The announcement made by Mr. Anupram that only a few got up for their own motives the six thousand petitions was entirely wrong, and the assertion made by Meer Muzzeffer Husain Khan about the Mahomedan community being in favour of the tax, was only a bare-faced assertion and the gentleman who made that gave no facts and figures and was not deputed by the Mahomedan community or any section of them to represent them, while in fact, there was a large number of petitions on the table from Mahomedans.

(b) Beyond such at random statements the Corporation did not take into consideration even one of the many objections they had received from the public. But on the contrary as utmost disregard for outside public opinion, such as expressed in the *Bombay Gazette*, was freely given expression to.

5. The members who advised the serious consideration of these objections were often interrupted and those of them who moved amendments to consider the objections were pressed to drop their amendments and those who supported these amendments were not allowed to fully discuss such an important measure and constantly interrupted by sarcastic remarks.

6. The Corporation in rejecting the amendments of Mr. Dadysheth who drew attention to the *ultra vires* nature of the rules and in rejecting amendments of Mr. Bhanushanker and Dr. Ramlal to consider the objections or at least to consider the few printed ones violated the provisions of the Municipal Acts.

Further the Corporation could not report their opinion as required by law since it did not consider the objections and no report has been adopted by the Corporation. This also is a direct violation of the law.

7. We think, the whole question has not met with that consideration which is necessary in matters of this sort, and we think the Municipality will involve itself in endless litigation by not following the sound advice of Khan Bahadur Kunverji and others. In justice to our constituents we must submit this protest and put on record that we have no hand in the matter. We also request you to forward to the Government this protest in time for them to consider it with the scheme forwarded by you.—We have, &c.

(SD.) RAMLAL LALLUBHAI, NARBHERAM MANSUKHRAM, A. G. ALMOND, BHANUSHANKER N. DAVE, D. J. EDALBEHRAM, Municipal Commissioners.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the editorial remarks, which appeared in your issue of the 4th instant, anent the Surat Municipality, I beg to draw your attention to one or two incorrect statements, which have been made therein. I was a member of the committee which, you have stated, submitted in 1890 a scheme for house-tax, and was a party to the drawing up of the report. This committee is known as Mr. Winchester's Committee from the fact that Mr. Winchester, who was then the Collector President, was a member thereof. It is true that this committee submitted a report to this Corporation, but it is not true that this report embodying as it did a scheme for water-rate, based however upon the rental of houses, "lay before the members for seven months," for it was, as a matter of fact, suppressed, and never placed before the general body, and this is one of the points, which I have made in my printed minute of objections against the notorious house-tax, a copy of which with the said report is herewith sent for your reference. The reason for this suppression is not far to seek. Our scheme recommended the introduction of the rental system, which is a universally adopted standard and disapproved by giving facts and figures, giving the mode of classification which is now being forced upon the people of Surat with a tenacity of purpose worthy of a better cause. I may further state that during the whole the remarkable discussion, which has been held on the present scheme of house-tax, this report has not at all been alluded to by even so much as a passing reference. In fact it was treated as non-existent. Is this due to mere oversight? It will in this connection interest your readers to know that whereas this report of a committee of the Corporation has been studiously kept back and treated with such discourtesy the letter of an ordinary rate-payer suggesting a scheme for water-rate was prominently referred to by the President and even forwarded to Government as the report goes.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 8. KALUBHAI LALLUBHAI.

LIFE PRESERVING APPARATUS FOR WELLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to be allowed a word of reply to the letter of the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 2nd inst., and addressed to the Secretary on the subject of safety devices for preventing suicides in wells. My invention is here compared with another invention for the same purpose, but costing a good deal less. In comparing the two I think the object to be attained has been rather lost sight of. My invention proposes to provide a means of saving, alive and uninjured, persons who jump or fall into wells by stretching a net of rope at a short distance below the surface to arrest the body. This net is so well-known in gymnastic displays as to need no further description, beyond saying that it is thoroughly well tarred. It is stretched on a frame a little smaller than the size of the well and supported by floats attached to the frame so as to follow the rise and fall of the water. The distance of the net below the surface allows buckets to be filled in the usual manner. The floating power at any part is equal to support two good sized men, let us say the intending suicide and the man who goes to help him. The net being a soft and slightly yielding body does not injure the falling person, whose fall is first broken by contact with the water.

The alternative device might be described as a floating wooden floor with opening of a certain size; let us call it a piece of lattice work with floating power equal to support two good-sized men, without sinking below the surface. Any person falling from ten to fifteen feet would meet with nearly the same resistance as if the surface were floating ice. If he went head first, his neck would be broken and in any case he would receive serious injuries. Is it worth while to experiment with such an invention?

The object of my invention is to save life and cause no injury, and it is for the Municipality to decide as to how much outlay that object is worth.

If wells are no longer needed, fencing them round is the cheapest precaution.—Yours, &c.,

SORABJI M. RUTNAGUR.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR E. L. ELLIOTT, D.S.O., Commandant of the 1st Bombay Lancers, has been granted six months' leave, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT A. L. PILLEAU, I.S.C., has been granted an extension of leave, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT M. W. FINDLAY, has been promoted Captain in the 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

IT cannot fail to be a source of satisfaction to the sporting public, observes a contemporary, to notice the Delhi community initiating a race meeting. Their first venture is on a liberal scale, and they deserve the support of all racing men in Upper India, but unfortunately the Delhi executive have fixed their meeting for the same dates as the Cawnpore meeting. This latter fixture has an established popularity, and has already secured very full first entries, so that the Delhi management have, unintentionally of course, placed their meeting in competition with a strong rival, and must suffer in consequence. It is not too late to rectify this mistake. The management should postpone their meeting to the unoccupied week after the Umballa races, or run the meeting off in the week prior to the Meerut races.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. Those also present were:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramji Nusserwanjee Seervai, C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamshedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayan Kothare, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Thribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE PROVISION MARKET AT PURBHADEVI ROAD.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the Corporation sanctioned, under section 402 of the Municipal Act, there-establishment, by Dr. J. F. Rodrigues, administrator of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvagao, of the provision market situated at Purbhadevi Road.

THE WARI BUNDER OVERBRIDGE.

The Corporation considered the following report of the Standing Committee on the Wari Bunder Overbridge project:—

Referring to the Corporation's Resolution No. 6243 of the 8th September last, the Standing Committee, in forwarding herewith letter from the Commissioner, No. 17944, dated 18th ultimo, and the accompaniments thereto, beg to report as the result of their enquiries that so far as can be foreseen, the cost to the Municipality of constructing the northern approach of the proposed new overbridge at Wari Bunder and the short cross road to Lawrence DeLima Street, should not exceed the amount Rs. 1,32,652, entered under the head of "Loan Works" in the Budget Estimates for 1893-94. Having regard to the long-felt and undoubted necessity of the overbride question and to the fact that the Municipal contribution towards its cost will be limited to this sum, the Committee strongly recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant accordingly.

Bombay, 18th November, 1892.

To the Municipal Secretary. Sir,—I have the honour now to reply to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 6302 of 14th September last and to report on the subject of the Wari Bunder Overbridge.

2. On 17th November 1887 the Corporation passed the following Resolution No. 1588:—"That, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1734 of 1884, Public Works Department, Government be informed that the Municipality are not prepared at present to entertain the proposal of constructing a new road from Wari Bunder to Mazagon; but that the Corporation will agree to contribute their share of the cost of an overbridge, provided that share does not exceed Rs.(1,00,000) one lakh." At this time the Port Trust insisted as a condition of a contribution on their part that the Municipality should not only construct the north approaches to the bridge, but that they should also construct a "wide and direct road * * from the north end" of the bridge as far as the Mazagon property of the Trust; this road to be finished by 31st December 1892." On this latter demand negotiations were then wrecked, and the scheme for a bridge at Wari Bander for the time being dropped. In July 1891 the Chamber of Commerce took it up again in a letter to Government, and Government in a Resolution No. 1931 of 8th September, 1891, expressed a hope that the parties to the original arrangement would again consider the question. The parties referred to are the Municipality, the G. I. P. Railway and the Port Trust. In the same resolution Government gave it as their opinion that a bridge 40 ft. in width would be sufficient,—an opinion from which I ventured to differ. I subsequently made arrangements for a meeting between the Agent and Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the Chairman and Engineer, Port Trust, and the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and myself at the Railway offices, when I gave it as my opinion that the needs of the public would be met by a width for the roadway of the bridge of 40ft., with provision either for one footpath of 10ft., or two of 5ft. in width, which might be placed on cantilevers outside the parapet of the bridge if necessary. At the same time I stated it to be a *sine qua non* from the Municipal point of view that the demand for the construction of the road within any given time as a condition precedent to a contribution from the Port Trust, must be dropped. On 23rd September, 1891, the Chamber of Commerce addressed me on the subject, and I have since been in communication with the Port Trust, who have, I am glad to say, now withdrawn the condition objected to. I forward copy of letter to me, No. 1067 of 17th March last, from the Secretary, Port Trust. The "limitations and conditions" referred to are summarized in an appendix which I have attached to the letter and I have numbered them *seriatim*. The first which refers to the road to the north, but no longer assigns any period for its construction, does not now require notice and with regard to the low level approach roads from the goods yard, these, if public roads, will necessarily be maintained by the Municipality, if not, they will be maintained, I presume, by the Railway. The second condition needs no notice. I do not understand the third. The Municipality will certainly not incur any expense for Tramway extension, and this condition may be disregarded, unless the Corporation choose to repudiate any such vague, hypothetical and needless liability as it seems to try and fix upon them. Conditions, 4, 5 and 6 do not concern the Municipality. Condition No. 7 is a matter of course. The road will be a public road, and on being put in proper order according to Municipal requirements, must be maintained by the Municipality. The 8th condition is similarly a matter of course. The 9th condition is the one which the Corporation is now asked to assent to,

3. The Railway plans and estimates have now been prepared, and upon them Government Resolution No. 1553 of 6th August last, which has been forwarded to me for report, was issued. Plans and estimates for the northern approach have been prepared by my orders by the Municipal Engineers. I beg to forward the Railway plan as well as the plan and estimates of the Municipal Engineers. The Railway Engineers did not, as they were desired to do by Government Resolution No. 1931 of 8th September 1891, "freely consult the Engineers of the * * Municipality," or indeed make any reference to them at all, and the consequence is some divergence both in plans and estimates, but not of an important character. The Railway plan provides for a low level approach to the bridge westward along Wari Bunder Road, which I do not consider at all necessary. It is sufficient if a low level road be constructed northward along the north approach to the point of junction with the cross road from Lawrence de Lima Street, and this is provided for in the Municipal plan. 4. The estimate of the Municipal Engineers amounts to Rs. 1,32,652, and I have entered this sum in the Loan Works budget for 1893-94, which has been submitted to the Standing Committee. The Port Trust share of the cost amounts, I understand, to about two lakhs. I now venture to recommend sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the expenditure of Rs. 1,32,652 for the construction of the north approaches of the Wari Bunder bridge and the short cross road to Lawrence de Lima Street according to the estimates of the Municipal Engineers. I may add that the Municipal plans and estimates have been sent to the Port Trustees for comment and returned with the observation that they have none to make.

H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the report of the Standing Committee be approved. That sanction be given to the outlay of Rs. 132,652, the amount entered under the head of "Loan Works" in the Budget estimates for 1893-94 to meet the cost to the Municipality of constructing (1) the northern approach of the new overbridge and (2) the street cross-road to Lawrence De Lima Street. That government be informed with reference to its resolution P. W. Department, Railway, dated 5th August, 1892; that the Municipality accepted the revised plans of the bridge and that they prefer that the Municipal Engineer's should construct the north approach; copy of the executive Engineer's plans and estimates for the north approach should also be forwarded to Government. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Port Trustees and that they be informed (a) that the Corporation could enter into no stipulation as to the construction of the road northward through Mazagon; (b) that it was wholly needless to speculate as to what might be required if the tramway was extended; (c) that the gradient of the 1 in 32 for the South approach was accepted; (d) that the arrangement placing the footpaths on cantilers was approved; (e) that the South approach if handed over to the Municipality under section 37 of the Port Trust Act must necessarily be maintained by them; (f) that the Municipality proposed to bear the cost of the north approach and as the Municipal plans had been seen and approved by the Trustees, it was superfluous to enter into the details of such plans.

Mr. Solomon expressed the hope that the long talked of overbridge at Chowpatty would now be undertaken without any further delay.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said that the report of the Standing Committee on the subject of the acquisition of the land for the purpose of the overbridge was of a perfunctory character. He would like to know if the estimates submitted by the Standing Committee to the Corporation would in any way be exceeded. He was aware that it was very difficult to know before hand what the land would cost but he should like to have heard from the Chairman of the Standing Committee how far the uncertainty might extend. He would ask the Commissioner to give a guarantee that the estimate would not be exceeded.

The Municipal Commissioner said he could not give any personal security. All he could say in the matter was that the question of the estimate had been very closely and carefully gone into, both by the Standing Committee and himself on the basis of rentals from assessment books. In all probability; the estimate would not be exceeded.

The resolution was carried.

THE PROPOSED OVERBRIDGE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

The Corporation then considered the following report of the Standing Committee on the subject of the proposed overbridge at Falkland Road.

With reference to the Corporation's Resolutions, regarding the construction of an overbridge at Falkland Road, the Standing Committee, in reporting thereon, beg to forward letter No. 18052, dated 21st ultimo, from the Commissioner, together with the accompaniments thereto, from which it appears, that so far as can be foreseen, the expense falling on the Municipality will be less than Rs. 22,000. There may, however, be an additional charge of Rs. 3,000, for removing and relaying water mains beyond the charge of Rs. 16,600, mentioned by the Commissioner. Bombay, 21st November, 1892.

The Municipal Secretary. Sir,—With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution No. 7414 of 14th October 1891, and to Government Resolutions No. 1774 of 18th August 1891, and No. 1876 of 26th September 1892, in the Railway Department, I have the honor to forward the plans prepared by the Railway Engineers for a bridge 45' in width at Falkland Road, and an estimate by the Executive Engineer, Municipality, amounting to Rs. 16,600, for land and buildings to be acquired by the Municipality. In this estimate Rs. 3,000 have been provided against claims on account of severance, but this is, and cannot but be, an uncertain item. As far as I can conjecture, the sum to be paid by the Municipality is not likely to be as much as Rs. 22,000, but I have received a claim for compensation from Mr. Sivlal Motilal, owner of a house, which will about on one of the low level roads, on account of depreciation of his property in value due to the abutment of the bridge, 16' in height being raised opposite to it. Unless the construction of the bridge interferes with the light and air of this and other similar properties, and this it will not do, I am advised by our solicitors that this claim has no sound basis, and may confidently be disregarded. On the whole, therefore, I think it unlikely that in committing themselves to the acquisition of the properties estimated for by the Executive Engineer, the Corporation will be exposed to a liability equal to Rs. 22,000, which they have expressed their willingness to bear. But there are always elements of risk and uncertainty in such transactions, and I think no one can give any positive assurance on the point. I would suggest, however, that the Corporation might now guarantee to acquire the land and buildings shown in scored red on the plan to the west of the level crossing. That on the east belongs to Government and will not have to be paid for. No provision has been made in the railway estimates for the shifting and relaying of watar mains, because the fixing of the liability for this is believed to depend on the date when they were laid down. This I am endeavouring to discover. The cost will be comparatively trifling, that is to say, less than Rs. 3,000, but it is a point upon which I will report further.

H. A. ACWORTH, Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the report of the Standing Committee be approved. That the president be requested to inform Government with reference to its resolution dated 26th September 1892, that the Corporation had sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 22,000 to the debit of Loan Works to provide for their contribution towards the cost of the overbridge, namely for the accusation of land for the approaches, with the stipulation that as the bridge was only to be 45 feet wide no tramway was to be allowed over it. That as there seemed to be no reason to doubt that the sum named would more than cover the expenditure which would have to be incurred by the Corporation, that body accepted the terms laid down in Government letter No. 1496 of 6th July 1891.

NEW THOROUGHFARES IN AGRIPADA.

On the motion of Mr. P.M., Metha the Corporation determined to authorise the Commissioner in order to allow of the taking up, on reasonable terms, of the land required for new streets in the Agripada and other northern districts of Bombay to lay out and make the thoroughfares in question.

THE SHOE QUESTION.

The Corporation further considered petition dated 25th July, 1892, from Pragawalla, and other dealers in country made boots and shoes who had been displaced by the police from the footpaths on Carnac Road. Consideration was also given to the resolution of the Standing Committee dated 11th November 1892, as under:—"That the Corporation be informed that the Standing Committee commenced to make enquiries into the application, dated 25th July last, from Pragawalla, Premabai, Mirza Mahomed, and other dealers in country boots and shoes, but are unable to complete the same, as the Commissioner states that it would not, in his opinion, be advisable to lay the papers in this matter on the table." The motion moved by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta seconded by Mr. G. W. Roughton on the 8th December, 1892 was as under:—"That the Commissioner be asked to state whether he has any objection to producing the papers regarding the petition from hawkers of up-country boots and shoes." Letter No. 18955, dated 6th December 1892, from the Commissioner, reporting generally on the above question, was also discussed.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said that he was quite sure that the Municipal Commissioner had now no objection to laying the papers on the question before the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner promptly placed a pile of papers on the matter upon the table and stated he had no objection to their production and submitting them to the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta remarked the papers might be laid on the table for inspection by the members of the Corporation and that the consideration of the question might be postponed until the next meeting.

Colonel Wilson suggested that a list of the papers might be printed and circulated so that they might know exactly that the papers were put before them in a consecutive manner. He should like to see that the list was complete and correct. He had reason to believe that one letter had been left out.

The Municipal Commissioner: what letter? He was not aware of any letter having been left out of the bundle of papers.

Mr. Mehta then moved that the papers be left on the table for inspection, a printed *precis* of the list of papers being circulated among the members of the Corporation, and that the consideration of the question be postponed till the March meeting.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he was not aware that any paper had been left out, and if there was anything left out it might have been through inadvertence.

Colonel Wilson said that the letter left out was one which had probably escaped the notice of the Municipal Commissioner. The letter in question which was addressed by the Commissioner to the Corporation was dated April 1891.

The Municipal Commissioner replied he did not know what the letter was. If the letter referred to was one which related to police chowkies, it had nothing whatever to do with the question before the Corporation.

Colonel Wilson: It relates to the boot and shoe question.

The Municipal Commissioner: Then it ought to be in the bundle of papers laid on the table.

Mr. Mehta's proposition was submitted to a division and carried.

THE PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation gave consideration to the following report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider and report on the above subject:—

The Committee, appointed by the Corporation on the 8th instant, beg to report that, in their opinion, the general principles laid down in the Bombay District Police Act (IV of 1890) for the protection of the public from the dangers arising from the bites of dogs, namely, that such animals should be muzzled when in the streets, when not led by some person, are as equally applicable to the City of Bombay as to the mofussil; and that Government should be informed, in reply to Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Dodgson's letter, No. 3957 of 31st October, 1892, that the Municipality while averse to the introduction of a dog-tax, now apply to Government to make legislative provision for the application to this City of the powers conferred on the Police by Section 49 of the Act, but subject to such modifications as may be desirable in the case of such a City as Bombay. In this respect it would be especially requisite to provide for the cases of dogs brought here by persons arriving by sea, the railways, or by the Mahim and Sion Causeways. To facilitate reference, a copy of the section referred to is appended here

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The Princess of Wales is one of the best skaters in the world. Her sisters are equally expert. They learned the art almost from childhood, in their northern home. Every means have been taken at Sandringham to give the Princess an opportunity of indulging in her favourite pastime. There is a lake in the Sandringham grounds, and the Prince of Wales has caused a new lake to be formed in the deer-park, which is intended to become a resort of wild-fowl, and it is hoped that they will settle and breed there.

It is satisfactory to learn, on the good authority of the "World," that the marriage between the Princess Marie and the Crown Prince of Roumania is —at least, on the lady's side—a love match. "It is no secret," says "Atlas" "that Princess Marie is devotedly attached to Prince Ferdinand," and then comes this cryptic saying:—"Prince Ferdinand ought to feel highly flattered by the preference of Princess Marie, who had she been so disposed, might probably have married the prince who is at the present time the best match in the world." Finally, saith the "World," "Princess Marie is not only very pretty, but she is bright and clever, and has inherited her mother's force of character."

Meantime, the Queen of Roumania remains haughtily apart. She has been residing for several months in her own native land, but in a few days she will proceed to Pallanza, on Lake Maggiore, and will make a lengthened stay there,and will probably take up her premanent residence in Italy. The report that the Duchess of Edinburgh visited Queen Elizabeth at Neuwied, when on her way from London to Coburg, is untrue, nor did Prince Ferdinand of Rou mania wait upon her Majesty.

Five peers come of age in 1893, of whom, however, only three will be entitled to seats in the House of Lords; these are Marquis Camden, on February 9, after 20 years and nine months of minority; Earl Beauchamp, on February 20; Earl Granville, on March 4; Viscount Mountmorres (whose father was murdered in Ireland in 1880), on September 23; and Viscount Southwell, on November 16.

Doubtless with a view to restrain their desire to dwell in Paris or gamble in Monte Carlo, the late Czar of Russia ordered that Grand Dukes and Duchesses of the Imperial Family should spend a certain portion of the year in their native country, under penalty of losing a portion of their dowries. This ukase was more particularly aimed at the younger brothers and cousins of the Emperor. The Duchess of Edinburgh was expressly exempted from the operation of this ukase, or her income from Russia would long since have been stopped, as she has not visited her native country for several years.

The new Ministers, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," who have not before held office under the Crown have been occupied for some time upon the interesting duty of fitting on and watching over the "building" of their Levee uniforms. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Arthur Acland, and the others will shortly be privileged to burst into what the late Mr. Biggar called "millitary-looking gents." Mr. Gladstone, in his Windsor uniform, suggests a weather-beaten admiral, and Admiral Sir James Drummond, who executes the office of "Black Rod," always curiously recalls Mr. Gladstone when he comes to summon the Commons to the other chamber.

Miss Rhoda Broughton has very nearly come in for a share of an immense fortune. Mr. Henry Thomas Coghlan having died intestate, his wealth goes to his next-of-kin, and amongst these lucky persons, who are only four in number, are two cousins of Miss Broughton, namely Sir Henry Broughton and his brother. The value of the estate to be divided has been sworn at no less a figure than £678,839, the largest left for many years by a man dying intestate.

Sir Henry Broughton and his fellows in good fortune are cousins of the deceased; Miss Rhoda Broughton is a first cousin once removed; and the law does not recognise the lesser degree of relationship until the higher is exhausted. The next-of-kin at present entitled to the estate claim through Mr. Coghlan's mother who was a Broughton. The deceased derived a substantial portion of his fortune from his father, who left him £100,000, which he increased chiefly by means of his shrewdness as an investor. After the death of his wife Mr. Coghlan lived practically the life of a recluse, and scarcely ever saw in his whole lifetime the persons whom his intestacy has so handsomely benefitted. This Sir Henry Broughton is grandson of the Sir Henry Broughton, of Broughton Hall, in Staffordshire, who was also grandfather of the novelist. Many of Miss Broughton's childish days were spent in this old place, where her father who was a clergyman, held the family living in Cheshire.

Her father, by the way, was a student, and himself grounded the future novelist in Shakespeare and the English classics, and imparted also the rudiments of Latin and Greek. She was brought up strictly and the hours of study were long. But this parent was not an author, excepting his sermons, and it is somewhat of a surprise to learn that Miss Broughton's great gifts, her orginality of style, her wonderful description of scenery, her subtle humour are in no sense hereditary. "I do not believe," she says herself, "that any of my relations wrote a line in their lives."

Miss Broughton is above the middle height, and graceful in figure; the hair, rolled back from the low broad strong-looking forehead, is becomingly tinged with grey over the right temple harmonizing well with the darker shades on the neat, well-shaped head. The mouth and chin indicate firmness and resolution. In repose, the expression might almost be called sad, but as she speaks, the frankness in the grey eyes, set well apart, at once dispels the idea, and the pleasant musical laugh betrays the vein of fun and wit which runs through her books. Her voice is rich and sweet.

Miss Ellen Terry is threatened with the posthumous fate of Homer, whom seven cities, "through which the living Homer begged his bread," claimed the honour of having given birth to. A Coventry grocer fixed in his window a few months ago a plate bearing the words, 'The birthplace of Miss Ellen Terry.' Since that time his house has been visited by many actors and actresses on provincial tours. Now a haberdasher living opposite has placed on his premises a placard bearing the words, "This house is the original birthplace of Miss Ellen Terry, and no other. Observe the name. The Ellen Terry House." It may be interesting to mention that Miss Terry declares she does not herself know where she was born.

M. George Du Maurier, who delivered a lecture on the typical English girls of to-day, is a slim-built, somewhat stoop-shouldered man, with a half-grey moustache and goatee, and wears eyeglasses. He is rising 57, and was born in Paris, his father being one of an old French family who fled to England to escape the guillotine. His parents intended him for a scientist, but Nature intended him for an artist, and Nature prevailed, so that he early jilted chemistry and devoted himself heart and soul to the serious study of art. From Paris he passed to Antwerp, where in the midst of terribly hard work he had the misfortune to lose completely the sight of one eye. Happily the other was spared to him, and all the world knows to what good use he has put his crippled sight. In 1860 he settled in London, and at once began illustrating for a weekly magazine. He also contributed a few pictures to "Punch," and "precious bad they were, too," he humorously remarks. He is very enthusiastic about his special walk in art. "Leech," he says, "was the founder of the system I carry out. He was the son of Cruikshank, and Cruikshank was the son of Hogarth. He is conscious that upon his shoulders is laid, as it were, the responsibility of handing down to posterity exact and yet graceful representations of English high life, its customs and sayings, and above all its coats and hats and gowns."

Latterly he has turned his attention to literature. His maiden novel, "Peter Ibbetson," which appeared last year, was a distinct success; and it is said that he is now at work upon another book. Personally he is one of the most agreeable of men. He has known all the celebrities of his day, and probably declines more invitations to dine out than even the Prince of Wales himself, for he is socially in much demand, being a charming conversationalist and altogether a delightful companion. He is a connoisseur of dogs, and is an inveterate first-nighter, being usually accompanied by one of three accomplished daughters, who serve as models for the graceful girls he draws so daintily. Among his other claims to distinction, he illustrated Thackeray's "Esmond;" and he is still asked to illustrate more books than he could possibly do if he had a dozen set of hands: so that his bank account is waxing large.

Here is a good story of Montagu Williams, told by Mr. Edmund Yates:—It was in the early days of his married life, and he and his wife were lodging at Twickenham, where Mr. and Mrs. Keeley were also spending the summer. It was thought advisable to forward M. W.'s relations with the brief-giving attorneys in every possible way, and one of these, an influential man, who was supposed to have a great fondness for whist, and to be proud of his play, was invited to dine and sleep at the lodgings of the newly-married. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley were at the dinner, and later on a rubber was proposed. Mr. Keeley had the attorney for his partner. At the end of the third round, the legal gentleman's manœuvres were so extraordinary that Mr. Keeley laid his cards on the table, and looking over at his partner, said in his peculiarly dry way:—"I—I beg your pardon, sir, but—did you ever play whist before?" 'Tableau.' Not many briefs for the scarcely-fledged barrister from that attorney's office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lindes Farne, 1,944 tons, Captain E Andrew, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE barque Wave Queen, 312 tons, Captain J D Dinnage, cleared yesterday for Pondichery, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain A Houston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Badshaw as cabin and 53 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain W D Stewart, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Andrew, Mrs and Miss Flanaghan, Mr Dixon and 19 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Genl Black, Nawab of Patandi, Mr. Malik Umer Hyat, Mr. Mahalchand, Mr. J. K. Biber and 8 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Carthage, 2,453 tons, Captain M. De Horne, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney, Mrs. Chalk and 2 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Oppentein and child, Mr Tinch, Mr. J.B. Broomhead, Mr. J. W. Kerr and Mr. D. L. Johnson. For Shanghai—Mrs. Pang. For Hong Kong—Rev. and Mrs. Powell and 2 infants. For Colombo—Mr. J. E. M. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Horne, Mr. T. Ward and 2 children and Captain F. Toms.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Ramillies	1903	Richard	Hamburgh	14-2	J M & Co
B	Clio	1779	Woods	Hull	11-2	F M & Co
C	Columbus	220	Junghans	Mahe		VEbm&Co
D&E	Drachenfels	1600	Feerichs	Hamburgh	14 or 15	G&Co
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	16-2	H Cassum
H	Merida	1487	Tompsett	Antwerp	11-2	K Nixon
K	Slingsby	2094	Robinson	Hull	22-2	F M & Co
L	Kaveri	543	G Ahmed	Bhavnagar	11-2	Shpd & Co
N	Wismann	295	Wisckham	Zanzibar	10or11-2	Heyer
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Adeyvia Kr.	11-2	A Simeon
P	Almora	1667	Ingram	Not fixed		M M & Co
Q	H M Pollock	1623	McDowell	London	17 or 18-2	K Nixn

PRINCE'S DOCK, HARBOUR WALL.

S S	Brahmani	523	Budrudin	Mangalore	10-2	Shprd& Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Oriental	3088	Moule	London	11-2	P & O Co
2	Persia	2317	Hutchinson	Liverpool	11-2	W&AG&Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Marello	Genoa	9-2	F Branchi
4	Bormida	1499	Ansaldo	China	12-2	F Branchi
5	Carthage	4878	Horne	Shanghai	9-2	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	3100	Harvey	China	9-2	P & O Co
8	Etolia	2113	Jones	Liverpool	11-2	K N & Co
9	Lycia	2116	McNay	not fixed	21-2	K N & Co
10	City of Perth	2805	Swan	Liverpool	18-2	Sir CF &Co
12	Umballa	1100	Collins	not fixed	11-2	B I S N Co
13	Nizam	2726	Tillard	China		not fixed P &Co
14	W Queen	312	Doningo	Idling	9-2	H S Siddick
15	Arab	2722	Nash	Genoa		not fixed KNCo
16	Lindis Farne	1944	Andrew	V & Trieste	10-2	W&A G C

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Landaura s	Magenis	Calcutta, Jan 18.
	Virawa s	Houston	Calcutta, Jan 24.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Hoseine s	Raffin	Jedda, &c.
	Carthage s	De Horne	China, &c.
	R Rubattino s	Marelle	Genoa.
	Lindes Farne s	Andrew	Trieste, &c.

The barque Wave Queen, Captain Dinnage, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Pondicherry.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Slingsby, for Hull.
" Aldgate, for Antwerp.
" Nudea, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Umballa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kt Commander, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

Feb.

ARRIVALS.

5 Loodiana s G F Withers, Bo 25th Jan & Cbo 29.
Khandalla s C R Kendall, Bo 13th Jan.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5—Steamers Dictator, Pundua, Lighting, Blenheim Niobe and Chindwara.

MADRAS.

Feb.

ARRIVAL.

7 Palitana s Negapatam.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Bombay Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Fete at Government House, Parel.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp closes.
R. A. Regimental Sports at Colaba.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor.
Thurs. 14.—Theatricals in aid of Cathedral Girls' School.
Wed. 15.—Money Lending and Land Investment Company.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 18.—B. V. A., Wheal Cup Competition.
Tues. 21.—Bombay University Convocation.
Wed. 22.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Annual Prize-giving of the Scottish High Schools, in the Town Hall, at 4-30 p.m.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 10.—Distribution of Prizes at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Sun. 12.—Bombay Light Horse, Camp-of-Exercise, Santa Cruz.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Bombay Light Horse, Camp, Santa Cruz.
Tues. 14.—Light Horse Camp.
Wed. 15.—Light Horse Camp.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Light Horse Camp.
Fri. 17.—Light Horse Camp.
Sat. 18.—Light Horse Camp.
Sun. 19.—Light Horse Camp.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Light Horse Camp.
Tues. 21.—Light Horse Camp and Cross Country Races.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Second Criminal Sessions.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to February 6, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1892 to 4th February, 1893	14,225,100
Balance to be remitted from 5th February to 31st March, 1893	2,774,900

THE Chinese Envoy has just arrived in Berlin from St. Petersburg. It is said that no agreement has yet been arrived at with Russia in regard to the Pamirs.

PRINCE FERDINAND, of Bulgaria, was, on Jan. 13, received by the Court at Sofia with great ceremonial on the occasion of the New Year (old style). All the foreign representatives in Sofia, except those of Germany, France, and Servia, were present. The Prince concluded his speech with the remark that Bulgaria might view the future with feelings of entire confidence.

Holloway's Pills.—In general debility, nervous tremor, and mental depression, these unrivalled Pills have a marvellous effect. They have won the confidence of millions in all parts of the civilised world. Constitutions shaken by sensual excesses, or by long residence in unwholesome climates, or by sedentary habits, are wonderfully renovated by a course of this extraordinary medicine, which, powerful as is its action on the whole system, is perfectly harmless to the tenderest frame. The Pills are composed of rare balsams, without the admixture of a grain of any mineral whatever, or any other deleterious substance. They operate directly, powerfully and beneficially upon the whole mass of blood, nor can we question the fact when we see indigestion cured, liver complaints arrested, the oppressed lungs brought under healthful play, and every physical function renewed and strengthened by their agency.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·218	W	3	62·1	49·7	68	...	1·78	−0·12
Agra	30·261	N W	6	63·6	39·1	67	...	1·58	+0·78
Cawnpore	30·200	W S W	5	66·0	41·0	85	...	2.59	..
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	30·256	N W	1	67·9	45·2	46	...	1·12	+0·26
Jacobabad	30·226	E	3	66·4	38·1	51	...	2·78	+2·44
Karachi	30·230	N E	11	73·0	47·1	51	...	1·44	+0·69
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	30·232	N E	3	64·4	38·4	53	...	1·75	+1·23
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	30·158	E N E	4	75·6	50 2	33	...	..	..
Rajkot	30·164	E	6	75·4	43·0	19	...	0·23	−0·27
Veraval	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·250	N E	5	65·7	39·0	40	...	1·38	+1·14
Indore	30·241	E	3	62·5	37·6	43	...	1·14	+0·34
Sangor	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Khandwa	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Raipur	30·179	N N E	3	71·2	41·3	60	...	1·44	+0·29
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	30·161	E N E	7	75·1	46·9	33	...	3·15	+1·33
Akola	30·171	S E	3	75·0	40·2	52	...	2·49	+0·01
Surat	30·100	N E	7	79·5	51·6	44	...	...	−0·25
Malegaon	30·203	N N E	4	79·3	50·9	68	...	0·32	−1·15
Bombay	30·031	N E	15	78·7	61·4	47	...	0·67	−0·20
Poona	30·136	E S E	6	81·6	46·8	25	...	0·34	−1·32
Sholapur	30·111	Calm	2	83·2	56·1	30	...	0·75	−1·05
Ratnagiri	29·994	E S E	4	83·3	61·4	28	...	0·75	−0·19
Belgaum	30·054	N N E	7	80·8	59·4	40	...	0·30	−1·70
Goa	29·996	E	9	84·1	67·3	75	...	2·44	...
Karwar	29·963	N E	4	81·7	65·9	60	...	1·43	−1·72
Mangalore	29·974	E	2	84·8	69·9	83	...	4·25	+0·54
Calicut	29·982	E S E	11	83·8	71·2	76	...	3·63	−3·85
Cochin	29·998	N E	M	88·2	74·7	67	...	7·16	−2·78
Bangalore	30·098	E S E	3	86·2	91	65	...	3·94	−0·65
Secunderabad	30·100	N E	6	81·6	58·9	48	...	2·57	+0·48
Masulipatam	30·034	Calm	4	87·0	73·6	88	...	9·42	−3·03
Bellary	30·058	Calm	3	90·4	61·1	69	...	0·28	−2·19
Cuddapah	30·034	E S E	2	91·0	66·4	67	...	2·26	−4·67
Madras	30·048	E S E	7	83·2	71·7	77	...	6·92	−17·56
Coimbatore, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	30·051	Calm	2	91·0	65·9	72	...	1·87	−9·36
Colombo	30·098	E	11	84·9	65·2	63	...	11·75	−30·99

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, "Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight fall at Bombay and Rajkot the barometer has risen over the whole country. The rise has been rapid at Bangalore, brisk at Karachi, Cawnpore, Nagpur, Jhansi, Delhi, Akola and in the Madras Presidency, and moderate to slight in other places. The distribution remains practically unchanged, readings being highest in Rajputana and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients continue steep over Gujarat and on and off the West Coast between Goa and Karachi. Wind directions remain much the same as yesterday. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam, Calicut, Goa, Sholapur and Bombay. Except in the Madras Presidency both the day and night temperature continues to be below the normal average over the whole country. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cuddapah and Trichinopoly and lowest 38° at Jacobabad, Ajmere and Indore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the sky is clear except in the extreme south. There has been no rain. The weather in the south of the Peninsula is cloudy but is fine and clear over the rest of the country. The barometric gradients are steep in Gujarat and on and off the West Coast between Goa and Karachi and fresh to strong winds will continue to blow there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY
Bombay, 8th February, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·960
Temperature of the Air	69·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	59·0
Dew Point	51·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·533
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	78·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	57·9
General Directions of Wind*, N, NNE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	367

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

In the matter of Richard Chalk Skipsey, an attorney and Proctor, and in the matter of the Petition of Leslie Crawford, the Chairman of the Bombay Law Society—Petitioner.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
For Judgment.

259-17662-92—Little, S, N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Pestonjee Merwanjee Barocha—Ardeshir H & D.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

778—Roughton and B—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another vs Karmali Rahimbhoy and others—Payne G and S.

761—D S Garud—Foolbai vs Rampratab Samrathrai and another—Payne G and S.

762-H S Dikshit—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walshand and others—Bicknell, M and M.

735—Thakurdas, D and G—Jafferbhoy Ladhaboy Chatoo vs Thomas D Charlesworth—Payne, G and S.

743—Mansuklal, D and J—Karmali Rahimbhai and others vs Ahmedbai Habibhai and another—Janardhan and A and A. H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

118-92—Ardesir, H and D—Rahimtoolabhoy Peerbhoy and others vs Karamalli Versi and another—K D Shroff and P G and S.—Part heard.

120-92—Ardesir H and D—Hassambhoy Visrambhoy vs Karamalli Versi and another—K D Shroff and P G and S.

353-90—Tyabjee and D—Binadiram Baldhand vs Pittamber Nursey and others—Pestonjee, R and K.

521-91—Janardhun and A—C A Turner vs Hajee Abdula Esmail Khatib—T A Bland.

574-92—Payne G and S—Hajee Sulleman Abdul vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Cassam—Edgelow and G.

575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutboo and another vs Abdul Hoosein Bhalijibhai—In person.

577-92—Payne G and S—Alfred Waldren and another vs Merwanjee Framjee, George and another—Wadia and G and M N Sakiatwalla.

527-92—Khunderao M—Gaswami Shri, Shri Girdharji Maharaj, Shri Govindraj Maharaj Tikait vs Shri Rukmin Wahujee—Little S N and B

(AFTER SESSIONS.)
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co—Little, S, N and B.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

478-91—Dastary and F—Venkatrao Cassinath and another vs Cassinath Bapoo Gamat and others—Chitnis, M and M.—Part heard.

296-92—Payne, G and S—Premcore alias Mottee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff.

Thakurdas, D and C, and Chalk, T and S—In the matter of Land Acquition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others.
For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.

714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.
Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.

139-91—Kellow and C—Mayachund Kessore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.

226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sachoo and others—In person.

APROPOS of the article, "Real Stuarts or Bogu, Stuarts," in the *New Review* for January, it will be of interest to many to learn that the last resting place of the two brothers, the Counts d'Albanie who claimed to be grandsons of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and the younger of whom died on Christmas Day, 1880, is situated in the little church yard of Eskadle, near Beauly. The two brothers—John Sobieski Stolberg and Charles Edward—spent upwards of thirty years of their lives in the Highlands of Scotland—in Argyllshire, Elginshire, and latterly in Inverness-shire, where, on a small islet in the river Beauty, Lord Lovat erected an antique shooting-lodge for their exclusive use.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

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SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. C. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of Vile worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.
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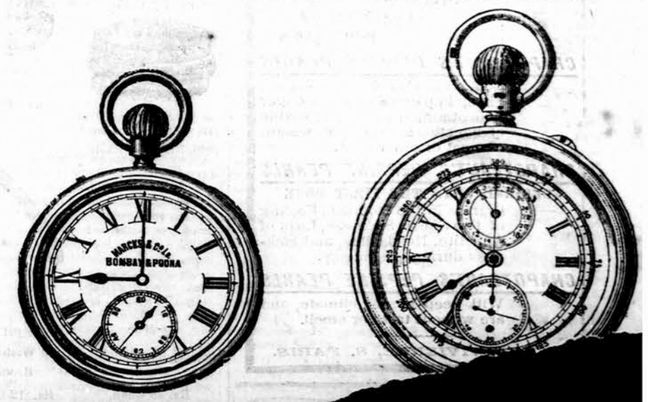
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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...des Hôpitaux.»
...arch, 12th. 1887.

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INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE
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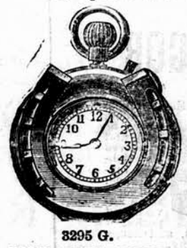
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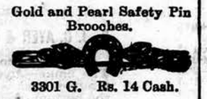
Gold and Pearl Safety Pin Brooches.


3301 G. Rs. 14 Cash.

3302 G. Rs. 13 Cash.

3303 G.
Gold Cable Albert. Rs. 105 Cash.

3304 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch. Any Initial.
Rs. 32 Cash.

3305 G.
Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 Cash.

3306 G.
Silver Thimble with Amethyst top, fitted in plush Slipper case, Rs. 3-8 Cash.

3307 G.
Silver Gilt Brooch.
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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.
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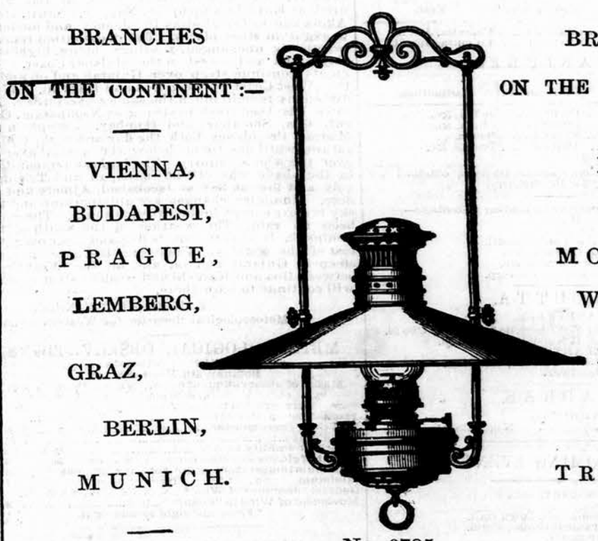
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